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RULES

FOR

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

IN THE SEVERAL STATES AND TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES

IN FORCE JANUARY 1, 1913

TOGETHER WITH THE CODE OF ETHICS ADOPTED BY THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION ANNOTATED TO CASES IN POINT

SEVENTH EDITION

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Preface.

In setting forth the rules relating to admission to the bar of the United States Courts and the Courts of the several States and Territories, we have given the general requirements, rather than the forms prescribed in applying for examination and admission.

Reference is made in each instance to the publications in which the rules are set forth in full.

In most states pamphlets containing complete rules, forms to be used, etc., may be obtained from the clerk of court or the secretary of the Board of Bar Examiners.

This edition includes valuable information in regard to the local Reports of each State, and other law books, especially valuable to the lawyer opening a new office.

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Contents.

Recommendations of American Bar Association— Page
Respecting requirements for admission to the bar..... xi

Code of Ethics—
Adopted by the American Bar Association..... xv

United States Courts—
Rules for admission..... 3
Reports of the Federal Courts..... 4

Alabama—
Rules for admission..... 6
Local reports..... 8

Alaska—
Rules for admission..... 10
Local reports..... 11

Arizona—
Rules for admission..... 12
Local reports..... 14

Arkansas—
Rules for admission..... 15
Local reports..... 16

California—
Rules for admission..... 17
Local reports..... 19

Colorado—
Rules for admission..... 20
Local reports..... 22

Connecticut—
Rules for admission..... 24
Local reports..... 27

Delaware—
Rules for admission..... 28
Local reports..... 29

District of Columbia—
Rules for admission..... 31
Local reports..... 32

Page

Florida—
Rules for admission 34
Local reports 36

Georgia—
Rules for admission 37
Local reports 40

Hawaii—
Rules for admission 41
Local reports 42

Idaho—
Rules for admission 43
Local reports 45

Illinois—
Rules for admission 46
Local reports 49

Indiana—
Rules for admission 50
Local reports 50

Iowa—
Rules for admission 52
Local reports 54

Kansas—
Rules for admission 55
Local reports 58

Kentucky—
Rules for admission 59
Local reports 60

Louisiana—
Rules for admission 62
Local reports 64

Maine—
Rules for admission 66
Local reports 68

Maryland—
Rules for admission 69
Local reports 71

Massachusetts—
Rules for admission 73
Local reports 76

Page

Michigan—
Rules for admission..... 78
Local reports..... 80

Minnesota—
Rules for admission..... 81
Local reports..... 84

Mississippi—
Rules for admission..... 85
Local reports..... 86

Missouri—
Rules for admission..... 88
Local reports..... 91

Montana—
Rules for admission..... 92
Local reports..... 93

Nebraska—
Rules for admission..... 95
Local reports..... 97

Nevada—
Rules for admission..... 98
Local reports..... 99

New Hampshire—
Rules for admission..... 100
Local reports..... 101

New Jersey—
Rules for admission..... 103
Local reports..... 106

New Mexico—
Rules for admission..... 107
Local reports..... 109

New York—
Rules for admission..... 111
Local reports..... 114

North Carolina—
Rules for admission..... 116
Local reports..... 117

North Dakota—
Rules for admission..... 119
Local reports..... 121

Page

Ohio—
Rules for admission..... 122
Local reports..... 125

Oklahoma—
Rules for admission..... 127
Local reports..... 130

Oregon—
Rules for admission..... 131
Local reports..... 133

Pennsylvania—
Rules for admission..... 134
Local reports..... 137

Philippine Islands—
Rules for admission..... 139
Local reports..... 142

Porto Rico—
Rules for admission..... 143
Local reports..... 144

Rhode Island—
Rules for admission..... 145
Local reports..... 147

South Carolina—
Rules for admission..... 149
Local reports..... 151

South Dakota—
Rules for admission..... 153
Local reports..... 155

Tennessee—
Rules for admission..... 157
Local reports..... 158

Texas—
Rules for admission..... 160
Local reports..... 162

Utah—
Rules for admission..... 164
Local reports..... 165

Vermont—
Rules for admission..... 166
Local reports..... 169

Page

Virginia—
Rules for admission ... 170
Local reports ... 172

Washington—
Rules for admission ... 174
Local reports ... 177

West Virginia—
Rules for admission ... 178
Local reports ... 180

Wisconsin—
Rules for admission ... 181
Local reports ... 183

Wyoming—
Rules for admission ... 185
Local reports ... 187

Law Schools Listed by States ... 189

Reports and Digests—
Reports and Reporters ... 199
Digests of Reports ... 201

The Purpose of a Digest ... 203

A Key-Number Guide to All the Authorities ... 208

National Reporter System ... 213

American Digest System ... 216

The Science of Brief Making ... 217

The Hornbook Series ... 219

The Hornbook Case Series ... 225

Letters to a Young Lawyer ... 227

Owen's Law Quizzer ... 228

Black's Law Dictionary ... 230

Reporter Citations in Text-Books ... 232

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Recommendations

Of the Committee of the American Bar Association on Standard Rules for Admission to the Bar.

In 1911 the Committee of the American Bar Association on Standard Rules for Admission to the Bar recommended the following provisions respecting uniform requirements for admission to the bar. These recommendations were incorporated without change in the 1912 report of this committee, and are here reprinted verbatim.

A. Examinations for admission to the bar should be conducted in each state by a board appointed by the highest appellate court.

B. A law diploma should not entitle the holder to admission to the bar without examination by this board.

I. The candidate shall on admission be a citizen of the United States.

II. He shall also be a citizen of the state in which he is applying for admission, or prove that it is his intention personally to maintain an office therein for the practice of the law.

III. Character credentials on application for admission shall include the affidavits of three responsible citizens, two of whom shall be members of the bar, and the affidavits shall set forth how long a time, when, and under what circumstances those making the same have known the candidate.

IV. The lawyer on admission shall be designated attorney and counsellor, and not merely attorney.

V. Three years' practice in states having substantially equivalent requirements for admission to the bar shall be sufficient in the case of lawyers from other jurisdictions applying for admission on grounds of comity.

VI. There is no necessity for the insertion in the rules of a reciprocal comity provision; that is, of a proviso prohibiting the admission of lawyers from other states on grounds of comity, unless the state from which the lawyer comes extends similar courtesies to lawyers from the bar of the state in which the candidate is applying for admission.

VII. Students shall be officially registered at the commencement of their course of preparation for the bar, upon report of the state board as to fitness. The board's report shall be based upon its inspection of the candidate's credentials establishing that he has passed the required academic examination. The registration shall be with the clerk of the highest appellate court. A candidate removing from a jurisdiction having similar standards for registration may have the registration transferred. Nunc pro tunc registration may be permitted according to the present New York practice, which allows such registration only when the candidate had the requisite education at the date as of which he desires to be registered, and in a case where there has been no laches on his part.

VIII. No candidate shall be registered as a student at law until he shall have passed the entrance examination to the collegiate department of the State University of the candidate's state or of such college as may be approved by the State Board of Law Examiners, or an examination equivalent thereto conducted by authority of the state.

IX. Proof of moral character shall be required as a prerequisite to registration.

X. Student candidates for admission to the bar, in order to be eligible for the examination for admission shall have studied either in an approved law school or bona fide served a regular clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney during the required period of preparation.

XI. No student candidate shall be eligible for admission to the bar until he shall have devoted four years in preparing for call to the bar, either by the service of a four years' clerkship in an approved law office or three full years in an approved law school, followed by one year of clerkship in an approved law office; provided, however, that the fourth year may be passed in an approved law school in postgraduate work, including procedure and practice.

XII. Candidates for admission shall present themselves prepared for examination in the following subjects: Constitutional law, including the constitutions of the United States and (the candidate's state), equity, the law of real and personal property, evidence, decedents' estates, landlord and tenant, mortgages, contracts, partnership, corporations, crimes, torts, agency, sales, negotiable instruments, domestic relations, common law pleading and practice, federal and state practice, conflict of law, professional ethics, the federal statutes relating to the judiciary and to bankruptcy, and the development in.....(the candidate's state) of the principles of the law, as exemplified by the decisions of its highest appellate court and by statutory enactments.

XIII. Names of all candidates for admission should be published by the board for three days in succession, at least ten days before the examination, in a newspaper of general circulation throughout the state, and for four weeks in a law periodical, should there be one within the state jurisdiction.

A similar publication should be made of the names of the candidates passed at the examination and at least ten days before the state board's certificates are issued to the candidates.

XIV. From the examination fees received the members of the state board shall receive such compensation as the highest appellate court of the state may from time to time by order direct.

XV. The fee for examination for admission shall be $25, and for passing up registration credentials in the matter of general educational qualifications, $5.

XVI. The State Board shall consist of five members of the bar, no one of whom shall receive student candidates in his office in preparation for call to the bar, or be connected with the faculty or governing body of any law school presenting candidates for admission.

Code of Ethics

Adopted by American Bar Association
Annotated to Cases in Point

1. The Duty of the Lawyer to the Courts.

It is the duty of the lawyer to maintain towards the Courts a respectful attitude, not for the sake of the temporary incumbent of the judicial office, but for the maintenance of its supreme importance. Judges, not being wholly free to defend themselves, are peculiarly entitled to receive the support of the Bar against unjust criticism and clamor. Whenever there is proper ground for serious complaint of a judicial officer, it is the right and duty of the lawyer to submit his grievances to the proper authorities. In such cases, but not otherwise, such charges should be encouraged and the person making them should be protected.

Annot.

Attacking or criticising court as ground for disbarment, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 59, 60; Dec. Dig. § 43.

Attacking or criticising court as constituting contempt, see Contempt, Cent. Dig. §§ 6–10; Dec. Dig. § 6.

Suspension or removal of judge and liability of judge for official acts, see Judges, Cent. Dig. §§ 42–45, 165–180; Dec. Dig. §§ 11, 36, 37.

Remarks and conduct of judge on trial of case in general, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1520–1535; Dec. Dig. §§ 654–658; Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 80–84; Dec. Dig. § 29.

2. The Selection of Judges.

It is the duty of the Bar to endeavor to prevent political considerations from out-weighing judicial fitness in the selection of Judges. It should protest earnestly and actively against the appointment or election of those who are unsuitable for the Bench; and it should strive to have elevated there-

to only those willing to forego other employments, whether of a business, political or other character, which may embarrass their free and fair consideration of questions before them for decision. The aspiration of lawyers for judicial position should be governed by an impartial estimate of their ability to add honor to the office and not by a desire for the distinction the position may bring to themselves.

Annot.

Appointment, eligibility, and qualification of judges, see Judges, Cent. Dig. §§ 1–23; Dec. Dig. §§ 1–5.

3. Attempts to Exert Personal Influence on the Court.

Marked attention and unusual hospitality on the part of a lawyer to a Judge, uncalled for by the personal relations of the parties, subject both the Judge and the lawyer to misconstructions of motive and should be avoided. A lawyer should not communicate or argue privately with the Judge as to the merits of a pending cause, and he deserves rebuke and denunciation for any device or attempt to gain from a Judge special personal consideration or favor. A self-respecting independence in the discharge of professional duty, without denial or diminution of the courtesy and respect due the Judge's station, is the only proper foundation for cordial personal and official relations between Bench and Bar.

Annot.

Attempting to influence court as constituting contempt justifying disbarment of attorney, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 60.

4. When Counsel for an Indigent Prisoner.

A lawyer assigned as counsel for an indigent prisoner ought not to ask to be excused for any trivial reason, and should always exert his best efforts in his behalf.

Annot.

Assignment as counsel by the court, and skill and care required of attorney, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 31, 218; Dec. Dig. § 23; Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1500–1505; Dec. Dig. § 641.

5. The Defense or Prosecution of Those Accused of Crime.

It is the right of the lawyer to undertake the defense of a person accused of crime, regardless of his personal opinion as to the guilt of the accused; otherwise innocent persons, victims only of suspicious circumstances, might be denied proper defense. Having undertaken such defense, the lawyer is bound by all fair and honorable means, to present every defense that the law of the land permits, to the end that no person may be deprived of life or liberty, but by due process of law.

The primary duty of a lawyer engaged in public prosecution is not to convict, but to see that justice is done. The suppression of facts or the secreting of witnesses capable of establishing the innocence of the accused is highly reprehensible.

Annot.

Defense of criminal in general, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 31, 218; Dec. Dig. § 23; Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1496–1506, Dec. Dig. § 641.

Misconduct of counsel, ground for new trial, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 2197–2201; Dec. Dig. § 919.

Functions of office and powers and duties of prosecuting attorneys, see District and Prosecuting Attorneys, Cent. Dig. §§ 1, 34–37; Dec. Dig. §§ 1, 8, 9.

6. Adverse Influences and Conflicting Interests.

It is the duty of a lawyer at the time of retainer to disclose to the client all the circumstances of his relations to the parties, and any interest in or connection with the controversy, which might influence the client in the selection of counsel.

It is unprofessional to represent conflicting interests, except by express consent of all concerned given after a full disclosure of the facts. Within the meaning of this canon, a lawyer represents conflicting interests when, in behalf of one client, it is his duty to contend for that which duty to another client requires him to oppose.

The obligation to represent the client with undivided fidelity and not to divulge his secrets or confidences forbids also

the subsequent acceptance of retainers or employment from others in matters adversely affecting any interest of the client with respect to which confidence has been reposed.

Annot.

Acting for adverse parties in different capacities or receiving compensation from adverse party, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 27–30, 208, 229, 307; Dec. Dig. §§ 19–22, 113, 130.

7. Professional Colleagues and Conflicts of Opinion.

A client's proffer of assistance of additional counsel should not be regarded as evidence of want of confidence, but the matter should be left to the determination of the client. A lawyer should decline association as colleague if it is objectionable to the original counsel, but if the lawyer first retained is relieved, another may come into the case.

When lawyers jointly associated in a cause cannot agree as to any matter vital to the interest of the client, the conflict of opinion should be frankly stated to him for his final determination. His decision should be accepted unless the nature of the difference makes it impracticable for the lawyer whose judgment has been overruled to co-operate effectively. In this event it is his duty to ask the client to relieve him.

Efforts, direct or indirect, in any way to encroach upon the business of another lawyer, are unworthy of those who should be brethren at the Bar; but, nevertheless, it is the right of any lawyer, without fear or favor, to give proper advice to those seeking relief against unfaithful or neglectful counsel, generally after communication with the lawyer of whom the complaint is made.

Annot.

Change and substitution of attorneys, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 110–131; Dec. Dig. §§ 75, 76.

8. Advising Upon the Merits of a Client's Cause.

A lawyer should endeavor to obtain full knowledge of his client's cause before advising thereon, and he is bound to give

a candid opinion of the merits and probable result of pending or contemplated litigation. The miscarriages to which justice is subject, by reason of surprises and disappointments in evidence and witnesses, and through mistakes of juries and errors of Courts, even though only occasional, admonish lawyers to beware of bold and confident assurances to clients, especially where the employment may depend upon such assurance. Whenever the controversy will admit of fair adjustment, the client should be advised to avoid or to end the litigation.

Annot.

Negligence of attorney in advising client, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 221, 222; Dec. Dig. § 109.

9. Negotiations With Opposite Party.

A lawyer should not in any way communicate upon the subject of controversy with a party represented by counsel; much less should he undertake to negotiate or compromise the matter with him, but should deal only with his counsel. It is incumbent upon the lawyer most particularly to avoid everything that may tend to mislead a party not represented by counsel, and he should not undertake to advise him as to the law.

Annot.

Duties and liabilities of attorney to adverse parties and third persons, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 38, 39, 61; Dec. Dig. §§ 26, 38.

10. Acquiring Interest in Litigation.

The lawyer should not purchase any interest in the subject-matter of the litigation which he is conducting.

Annot.

Right of attorney to purchase demands for suit, and effect thereof as ground for disbarment, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 26, 51, 239–263; Dec. Dig. §§ 18, 38, 122–125.

Champertous agreements, see Champerty and Maintenance, Cent. Dig. §§ 36–44, 47–51; Dec. Dig. § 5 (6, 8).

11. Dealing With Trust Property.

Money of the client or other trust property coming into the possession of the lawyer should be reported promptly, and except with the client's knowledge and consent should not be commingled with his private property or be used by him.

Annot.

Authority of attorney as to disposition of client's money or other property, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 143; Dec. Dig. § 80.

Accounting and payment to client, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 232–238; Dec. Dig. §§ 116–121.

12. Fixing the Amount of the Fee.

In fixing fees, lawyers should avoid charges which overestimate their advice and services, as well as those which undervalue them. A client's ability to pay cannot justify a charge in excess of the value of the service, though his poverty may require a less charge, or even none at all. The reasonable requests of brother lawyers, and of their widows and orphans without ample means, should receive special and kindly consideration.

In determining the amount of the fee, it is proper to consider: (1) the time and labor required, the novelty and difficulty of the questions involved and the skill requisite properly to conduct the cause; (2) whether the acceptance of employment in the particular case will preclude the lawyer's appearance for others in cases likely to arise out of the transaction, and in which there is a reasonable expectation that otherwise he would be employed, or will involve the loss of other business while employed in the particular case or antagonisms with other clients; (3) the customary charges of the Bar for similar services; (4) the amount involved in the controversy and the benefits resulting to the client from the services; (5) the contingency or the certainty of the compensation; and (6) the character of the employment, whether casual or for an established and constant client. No one of these

considerations in itself is controlling. They are mere guides in ascertaining the real value of the service.

In fixing fees it should never be forgotten that the profession is a branch of the administration of justice and not a mere money-getting trade.

Annot.

Right of attorney to compensation, contracts therefor and value and amount thereof, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 292–350; Dec. Dig. §§ 130–145, 151, 152, 154, 155.

13. Contingent Fees.

Contingent fees, where sanctioned by law, should be under the supervision of the Court, in order that clients may be protected from unjust charges.

Annot.

Validity and effect of agreement for contingent fee, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 351–357; Dec. Dig. §§ 146–150.

Agreement for contingent fee as constituting champerty, see Champerty and Maintenance, Cent. Dig. §§ 22–51; Dec. Dig. § 5.

14. Suing a Client for a Fee.

Controversies with clients concerning compensation are to be avoided by the lawyer so far as shall be compatible with his self-respect and with his right to receive reasonable recompense for his services; and lawsuits with clients should be resorted to only to prevent injustice, imposition or fraud.

Annot.

Right of action for fees, defenses and practice, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 358–377; Dec. Dig. §§ 157–169.

15. How Far a Lawyer May Go in Supporting a Client's Cause.

Nothing operates more certainly to create or to foster popular prejudice against lawyers as a class, and to deprive the profession of that full measure of public esteem and confidence which belongs to the proper discharge of its duties than does the false claim, often set up by the unscrupulous in defense of questionable transactions, that it is the duty of the lawyer to do whatever may enable him to succeed in winning his client's cause.

It is improper for a lawyer to assert in argument his personal belief in his client's innocence or in the justice of his cause.

The lawyer owes "entire devotion to the interest of the client, warm zeal in the maintenance and defense of his rights and the exertion of his utmost learning and ability," to the end that nothing be taken or be withheld from him, save by the rules of law, legally applied. No fear of judicial disfavor or public unpopularity should restrain him from the full discharge of his duty. In the judicial forum the client is entitled to the benefit of any and every remedy and defense that is authorized by the law of the land, and he may expect his lawyer to assert every such remedy or defense. But it is steadfastly to be borne in mind that the great trust of the lawyer is to be performed within and not without the bounds of the law. The office of attorney does not permit, much less does it demand of him for any client, violation of law or any manner of fraud or chicane. He must obey his own conscience and not that of his client.

Annot.

Nature of office of attorney and duty to follow client's instructions, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 21, 220; Dec. Dig. §§ 14, 108.

Argument and conduct of counsel, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1655–1693; Dec. Dig. §§ 699–730; Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 267–316; Dec. Dig. §§ 106–133.

16. Restraining Clients from Improprieties.

A lawyer should use his best efforts to restrain and to prevent his clients from doing those things which the lawyer himself ought not to do, particularly with reference to their conduct towards Courts, judicial officers, jurors, witnesses and suitors. If a client persists in such wrong-doing the lawyer should terminate their relation.

Annot.

Termination of relation by withdrawal of attorney, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 121; Dec. Dig. § 76 (1).

17. Ill Feeling and Personalities Between Advocates.

Clients, not lawyers, are the litigants. Whatever may be the ill feeling existing between clients, it should not be allowed to influence counsel in their conduct and demeanor toward each other or toward suitors in the case. All personalities between counsel should be scrupulously avoided. In the trial of a cause it is indecent to allude to the personal history or the personal peculiarities and idiosyncrasies of counsel on the other side. Personal colloquies between counsel which cause delay and promote unseemly wrangling should also be carefully avoided.

Annot.

Conduct toward other attorneys, ground for disbarment, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 61; Dec. Dig. § 38.

Use of abusive language and retaliatory statements and remarks by attorneys, see Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 308, 310; Dec. Dig. §§ 126, 129.

18. Treatment of Witnesses and Litigants.

A lawyer should always treat adverse witnesses and suitors with fairness and due consideration, and he should never minister to the malevolence or prejudices of a client in the trial or conduct of a cause. The client cannot be made the keeper of the lawyer's conscience in professional matters. He has no right to demand that his counsel shall abuse the opposite party or indulge in offensive personalities. Improper speech is not excusable on the ground that it is what the client would say if speaking in his own behalf.

Annot.

Duties and liabilities to adverse parties and to third persons, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 38; Dec. Dig. § 26.

Use of abusive language and retaliatory statements or remarks, see Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 308, 310; Dec. Dig. §§ 126, 129.

19. Appearance of Lawyer as Witness for His Client.

When a lawyer is a witness for his client, except as to merely formal matters, such as the attestation or custody of an instrument and the like, he should leave the trial of the case to

other counsel. Except when essential to the ends of justice, a lawyer should avoid testifying in Court in behalf of his client.

Annot.

Competency of attorneys as witnesses, see Witnesses, Cent. Dig. §§ 79, 121–123; Dec. Dig. § 67.

20. Newspaper Discussion of Pending Litigation.

Newspaper publications by a lawyer as to pending or anticipated litigation may interfere with a fair trial in the Courts and otherwise prejudice the due administration of justice. Generally they are to be condemned. If the extreme circumstances of a particular case justify a statement to the public, it is unprofessional to make it anonymously. An ex parte reference to the facts should not go beyond quotation from the records and papers on file in the Court; but even in extreme cases it is better to avoid any ex parte statement.

Annot.

Publications relating to pending proceedings as constituting contempt, see Contempt, Cent. Dig. §§ 15, 16; Dec. Dig. § 9.

21. Punctuality and Expedition.

It is the duty of the lawyer not only to his client, but also to the Courts and to the public, to be punctual in attendance, and to be concise and direct in the trial and disposition of causes.

Annot.

Absence of counsel as ground for continuance, see Continuance, Cent. Dig. § 51; Dec. Dig. § 20; Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1313, 1320; Dec. Dig. §§ 587, 593.

Absence of counsel as ground for new trial, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. § 2205; Dec. Dig. § 920; New Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 173, 174; Dec. Dig. § 87.

22. Candor and Fairness.

The conduct of the lawyer before the Court and with other lawyers should be characterized by candor and fairness.

It is not candid or fair for the lawyer knowingly to misquote the contents of a paper, the testimony of a witness, the

language or the argument of opposing counsel, or the language of a decision or a text-book; or with knowledge of its invalidity, to cite as authority a decision that has been overruled, or a statute that has been repealed; or in argument to assert as a fact that which has not been proved, or in those jurisdictions where a side has the opening and closing arguments to mislead his opponent by concealing or withholding positions in his opening argument upon which his side then intends to rely.

It is unprofessional and dishonorable to deal other than candidly with the facts in taking the statements of witnesses, in drawing affidavits and other documents, and in the presentation of causes.

A lawyer should not offer evidence, which he knows the Court should reject, in order to get the same before the jury by argument for its admissibility, nor should he address to the Judge arguments upon any point not properly calling for determination by him. Neither should he introduce into an argument, addressed to the Court, remarks or statements intended to influence the jury or bystanders.

These and all kindred practices are unprofessional and unworthy of an officer of the law charged, as is the lawyer, with the duty of aiding in the administration of justice.

Annot.

Argument and conduct of counsel in general, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1655–1693; Dec. Dig. §§ 699–730; Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 267–309; Dec. Dig. §§ 106–133.

Regulation of professional conduct of attorneys and conduct ground for disbarment, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 45, 51, 53, 54, 61; Dec. Dig. §§ 32, 38, 41, 42.

Conduct constituting contempt, see Contempt, Cent. Dig. § 21; Dec. Dig. § 10.

23. Attitude Toward Jury.

All attempts to curry favor with juries by fawning, flattery or pretended solicitude for their personal comfort are unpro-

fessional. Suggestions of counsel, looking to the comfort or convenience of jurors, and propositions to dispense with argument, should be made to the Court out of the jury's hearing. A lawyer must never converse privately with jurors about the case; and both before and during the trial he should avoid communicating with them, even as to matters foreign to the cause.

Annot.

Argument and conduct of counsel in general, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 1655–1687; Dec. Dig. §§ 699–726; Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 267–316, 729; Dec. Dig. §§ 106–133, 305.

Argument and conduct ground for new trial, see Criminal Law, Cent. Dig. §§ 2197–2201, 2255, 2265; Dec. Dig. §§ 919, 932; New Trial, Cent. Dig. §§ 43, 44, 92, 97–99; Dec. Dig. §§ 29, 47, 49.

24. Right of Lawyer to Control the Incidents of the Trial.

As to incidental matters pending the trial, not affecting the merits of the cause, or working substantial prejudice to the rights of the client, such as forcing the opposite lawyer to trial when he is under affliction or bereavement; forcing the trial on a particular day to the injury of the opposite lawyer when no harm will result from a trial at a different time; agreeing to an extension of time for signing a bill of exceptions, cross-interrogatories and the like, the lawyer must be allowed to judge. In such matters no client has a right to demand that his counsel shall be illiberal, or that he do anything therein repugnant to his own sense of honor and propriety.

Annot.

Authority of attorney as to conduct of litigation, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 161–189; Dec. Dig. §§ 87–96.

Duty of attorney to follow instructions of client, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 220; Dec. Dig. § 108.

25. Taking Technical Advantage of Opposite Counsel—Agreements With Him.

A lawyer should not ignore known customs or practice of the Bar or of a particular Court, even when the law permits, without giving timely notice to the opposing counsel. As far

as possible, important agreements, affecting the rights of clients, should be reduced to writing; but it is dishonorable to avoid performance of an agreement fairly made because it is not reduced to writing, as required by rules of Court.

Annot.

Binding effect of agreements between counsel, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 171.

Validity of oral stipulations, see Stipulations, Cent. Dig. §§ 5–13, 63; Dec. Dig. §§ 6, 19.

26. Professional Advocacy Other Than Before Courts.

A lawyer openly and in his true character may render professional services before legislative or other bodies, regarding proposed legislation and in advocacy of claims before departments of government, upon the same principles of ethics which justify his appearance before the Courts; but it is unprofessional for a lawyer so engaged to conceal his attorneyship, or to employ secret personal solicitations, or to use means other than those addressed to the reason and understanding to influence action.

Annot.

Validity of lobbying contracts, see Contracts, Cent. Dig. §§ 587–589; Dec. Dig. § 126.

27. Advertising, Direct or Indirect.

The most worthy and effective advertisement possible, even for a young lawyer, and especially with his brother lawyers, is the establishment of a well-merited reputation for professional capacity and fidelity to trust. This cannot be forced, but must be the outcome of character and conduct. The publication or circulation of ordinary simple business cards, being a matter of personal taste or local custom, and sometimes of convenience, is not per se improper. But solicitation of business by circulars or advertisements, or by personal communications or interviews, not warranted by personal relations, is unprofessional. It is equally unprofessional to pro-

cure business by indirection through touters of any kind, whether allied real estate firms or trust companies advertising to secure the drawing of deeds or wills or offering retainers in exchange for executorships or trusteeships to be influenced by the lawyer. Indirect advertisement for business by furnishing or inspiring newspaper comments concerning causes in which the lawyer has been or is engaged, or concerning the manner of their conduct, the magnitude of the interests involved, the importance of the lawyer's positions, and all other like self-laudation, defy the traditions and lower the tone of our high calling, and are intolerable.

Annot.

Advertising to secure divorces as ground for disbarment, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 51; Dec. Dig. § 38.

28. Stirring up Litigation, Directly or Through Agents.

It is unprofessional for a lawyer to volunteer advice to bring a lawsuit, except in rare cases where ties of blood, relationship or trust make it his duty to do so. Stirring up strife and litigation is not only unprofessional, but it is indictable at common law. It is disreputable to hunt up defects in titles or other causes of action and inform thereof in order to be employed to bring suit, or to breed litigation by seeking out those with claims for personal injuries or those having any other grounds of action in order to secure them as clients, or to employ agents or runners for like purposes, or to pay or reward, directly or indirectly, those who bring or influence the bringing of such cases to his office, or to remunerate policemen, court or prison officials, physicians, hospital attachés or others who may succeed, under the guise of giving disinterested friendly advice, in influencing the criminal, the sick and the injured, the ignorant or others, to seek his professional services. A duty to the public and to the profession devolves upon every member of the Bar, having knowledge of such prac-

tices upon the part of any practitioner, immediately to inform thereof to the end that the offender may be disbarred.

Annot.

Stirring up litigation and other unprofessional conduct, ground for disbarment, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 47–84; Dec. Dig. §§ 34–61.

Barratry in general, see Champerty and Maintenance, Cent. Dig. §§ 1–51; Dec. Dig. §§ 1–6.

29. Upholding the Honor of the Profession.

Lawyers should expose without fear or favor before the proper tribunals corrupt or dishonest conduct in the profession, and should accept without hesitation employment against a member of the Bar who has wronged his client. The counsel upon the trial of a cause in which perjury has been committed owe it to the profession and to the public to bring the matter to the knowledge of the prosecuting authorities. The lawyer should aid in guarding the Bar against the admission to the profession of candidates unfit or unqualified because deficient in either moral character or education. He should strive at all times to uphold the honor and to maintain the dignity of the profession and to improve not only the law but the administration of justice.

Annot.

Learning and good character as necessary qualifications for admission to practice law, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 4, 5; Dec. Dig. § 4.

Right of attorney to institute disbarment proceedings against brother attorney, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. § 67; Dec. Dig. § 51.

30. Justifiable and Unjustifiable Litigations.

The lawyer must decline to conduct a civil cause or to make a defense when convinced that it is intended merely to harass or to injure the opposite party or to work oppression or wrong. But otherwise it is his right, and, having accepted retainer, it becomes his duty to insist upon the judgment of the Court as to the legal merits of his client's claim. His appearance in Court should be deemed equivalent to an assertion on his hon-

or that in his opinion his client's case is one proper for judicial determination.

Annot.

Nature and extent of attorney's duty as to bringing, defending, or conducting civil causes, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 217, 220; Dec. Dig. §§ 106, 108.

Bringing fictitious or unauthorized action as constituting contempt, see Contempt, Cent. Dig. § 24.

31. Responsibility for Litigation.

No lawyer is obliged to act either as adviser or advocate for every person who may wish to become his client. He has the right to decline employment. Every lawyer upon his own responsibility must decide what business he will accept as counsel, what causes he will bring into Court for plaintiffs, what cases he will contest in Court for defendants. The responsibility for advising questionable transactions, for bringing questionable suits, for urging questionable defenses, is the lawyer's responsibility. He cannot escape it by urging as an excuse that he is only following his client's instructions.

Annot.

Duties and liabilities of attorney to adverse party and third persons, and instructions of client as excuse for conduct, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 38, 39, 220; Dec. Dig. §§ 26, 108.

Nature of attorney's duty, and skill and care required in conduct of business, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 217, 218; Dec. Dig. §§ 106, 107.

32. The Lawyer's Duty in Its Last Analysis.

No client, corporate or individual, however powerful, nor any cause, civil or political, however important, is entitled to receive, nor should any lawyer render, any service or advice involving disloyalty to the law whose ministers we are, or disrespect of the judicial office, which we are bound to uphold, or corruption of any person or persons exercising a public office or private trust, or deception or betrayal of the public. When rendering any such improper service or advice, the lawyer invites and merits stern and just condemnation. Corre-

spondingly, he advances the honor of his profession and the best interests of his client when he renders service or gives advice tending to impress upon the client and his undertaking exact compliance with the strictest principles of moral law. He must also observe and advise his client to observe the statute law, though until a statute shall have been construed and interpreted by competent adjudication, he is free and is entitled to advise as to its validity and as to what he conscientiously believes to be its just meaning and extent. But above all a lawyer will find his highest honor in a deserved reputation for fidelity to private trust and to public duty, as an honest man and as a patriotic and loyal citizen.

Annot.

Duties, privileges, disabilities, and liabilities of attorneys in general, see Attorney and Client, Cent. Dig. §§ 21, 26–29, 217–291; Dec. Dig. §§ 18–21, 106–129.

Acting under advice of counsel as defense to contempt charge, see Contempt, Cent. Dig. § 82; Dec. Dig. § 28 (2).

†

RULES

FOR

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

United States Courts.

Supreme Court.

It shall be requisite to the admission of attorneys or counselors to practice in this court that they shall have been such for three years past in the Supreme Courts of the states to which they respectively belong, and that their private and professional character shall appear to be fair. The prescribed oath shall be taken.

Sup. Ct. Rule (29 Sup. Ct. Rep. xiii).

Circuit Courts of Appeals.

Although the rule of the Circuit Courts of Appeals governing the admission of attorneys, as adopted primarily, provides that, to become eligible, the applicant shall have been admitted to the Supreme Court of the United States, or any Circuit Court of the United States, and shall have taken the prescribed oath, it has since been changed to some extent in several of the circuits. In the Third circuit, the clause requiring avowal of the oath has been annulled, as respects attorneys of the Circuit Court of the Third circuit; in the Fourth circuit, a fee of $5 is required; in the Fifth and Sixth circuits, a fee of $10 is required; in the Eighth circuit, former admission to the highest court of any state within that circuit is sufficient qualification; and in the Ninth circuit, former admission to a Circuit Court is limited to admission to a Circuit Court of the Ninth circuit, and is enlarged to the extent that former admission in the highest court of any state or territory shall constitute qualification.

C. C. A. Rule and amendments thereto 150 Fed. xxvii, lxi, lxvii, lxxviii, cxi, cxxvi.

District Courts.

The rules for admission to these courts vary. Generally attorneys who have been admitted to practice in other United States courts or the highest courts of a state or territory are eligible.

FEDERAL COURT DECISIONS.

U. S. Supreme Court.

A complete set of the United States Supreme Court Reports (1790 to 1913) consists of 225 volumes. Everything subsequent to vol. 105 is covered by the Supreme Court Reporter (of the National Reporter System) in a set of 32 volumes. The Supreme Court Reporter makes currently one volume a year, covering all the current decisions filed by the court, and is supplied to subscribers in advance sheets as published; these being displaced at the end of the year by a bound volume which contains everything in the official edition, and is equipped with a table giving the official page references.

There are other editions of the United States Reports,—one giving vols. 1 to 225 in 56 books, and another giving vols. 1 to 225 in about 185 books.

U. S. Circuit Courts of Appeals.

These courts were established in 1891, and all opinions from the beginning have been reported currently in the Federal Reporter. (See below.) The back volumes of this set, therefore, incorporate all the reported decisions from these nine courts, and the current numbers give the first report of the current decisions.

The decisions are reported separately in the C. C. A. Reports, of which 115 volumes are now completed.

U. S. Commerce Court.

This court was established in 1911, and all opinions from the beginning have been reported in the Federal Reporter.

U. S. Circuit and District Courts.

The early decisions of these courts were never systematically reported until they were gathered together for the elaborate reprint known as the Federal Cases. This includes all decisions from the establishment of the courts, 1789 to 1880, including all cases reported in the original Reports or in contemporary journals, etc., and also thousands of cases never before reported. They are arranged alphabetically, show every known citation, and are fully annotated. The set makes 30 books and a digest.

From 1880 the decisions of these courts have been systematically and currently reported in the Federal Reporter, which now (1913) has completed 200 volumes. This is the only publication which reports these important cases systematically, and it is practically the official organ of the courts. The current volumes are supplied to subscribers first in weekly advance sheets, which are afterwards displaced by the bound volumes. This set connects with the Federal Cases, the two series making a complete record of the U. S. Circuit and District Court decisions.

In 1891 the scope of the publication was extended to include the newly-established Circuit Courts of Appeals.

In 1911 the scope of the publication was extended to cover the newly-established Commerce Court.

Prices and full information given on request.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Alabama.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

The rules for admission to the bar in this state provide that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of Alabama, of full age and of good moral character.

Who may Apply for License.

Any person satisfying the above requirements, who shall have studied law for 18 months, may make written application to the chancery, circuit, or city court in the county of his residence, and the applicant's qualifications, other than legal, shall be passed upon by the court. If applicant's qualifications, other than legal, are satisfactory, certificate to that effect will be forwarded by the court to the clerk of the Supreme Court, and by him delivered to the chairman of the Board of Examiners.

Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.

At the regular meetings of the Board of Examiners, which shall be held at the Capitol on the second Tuesdays in February and July, all applicants whose names shall have been presented to the chairman as being possessed of all the necessary qualifications except legal learning, and who shall have paid to the clerk of the Supreme Court the fee of $10, may be examined. The examination shall be in writing, and shall consist of questions upon the following subjects: The Law of Real Property, Personal Property, Pleading and Evidence, Commercial Law, Criminal Law, Chancery and Chancery Pleadings, the Statute Law of the State, the Constitutions of the United States and the State of Alabama, the Political History of the United States and the Formation of Constitutional Governments Therein, and the subject of Professional Ethics. Every examination held shall be substantially different from any ex-

amination previously held, so that applicants cannot by the study of any previous examination qualify themselves to pass. Examination papers shall be duly passed upon by the Board of Examiners, and those which are, in the opinion of the majority of the board, sufficient to entitle the applicant to admission, shall be delivered to the clerk of the Supreme Court, and by him presented to one of the judges of the Supreme Court. License will thereupon be issued to the successful applicant. Those applicants who fail to pass the examination may be permitted to make another application after the expiration of six months upon paying the stipulated fee of $10.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any attorney removing to this state, who has practiced before the Supreme Court of another state for two years, may be admitted to practice in all the courts of this state upon motion before the Supreme Court, supported by such evidence of his qualifications and legal learning as the court may consider sufficient to entitle him to admission.

Miscellaneous.

Minors may be licensed by fulfilling the above requirements, if deemed by the court of sufficient maturity, character, and attainments.

Attorneys at law residing in other states, having a license to practice law therein, may practice in any of the courts of this state, when by law the attorneys of this state are permitted to practice in such state.

Admission on Diploma.

A diploma from the University of Alabama, conferring the degree of Bachelor of Laws, admits without examination, upon proof of other qualifications required by the statute.

Source of Rules.

Civ. Code 1907, § 2972 et seq.; Rules Sup. Ct.

ALABAMA DECISIONS.

1820 to 1913.

A complete set of Alabama Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Minor, 1 vol.
Stewart, 3 vols.
Stewart & Porter, 5 vols.
Porter, 9 vols.
Alabama, vols. 1 to 173.
Alabama Appellate, vols. 1 to 3.

We have reprinted the Alabama Reports, vols. 1 to 80 and the 18 preliminary volumes, in a series of 49 books (2 vols. in a book). This Reprint preserves everything (including the paging) in the original Reports. Each case is fully annotated, showing where such case has been subsequently cited by the Alabama Supreme Court, as well as prior and subsequent reports of the same case, and also showing the disposition of each case that has gone to the United States Supreme Court. Annotations to the Century Digest have also been made, showing, in connection with each case, the exact places in the Century Digest where the cognate authorities have been collected and compared, thus bringing together all the law applicable to any particular case. This Reprint is sold in complete sets only. Write for prices and specific information.

A large number of the Alabama Reports subsequent to volume 81 are out of print, and are very scarce and expensive. The only convenient method of obtaining the later Alabama decisions is through the Southern Reporter, 60 vols. This set contains all decisions in Alabama, vols. 81 to 173, and Alabama Appellate, vols. 1 to 3, in addition to a number of Alabama cases which are not reported in the official reports; also

all decisions for the last 26 years of Florida, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report volume and page. The set and continuations are sold at a fraction of the cost of the State Reports covered. In fact, the cost of continuing the Alabama Reports alone is much in excess of the cost of continuing the Southern Reporter. Prices and full information will be furnished on request.

West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Alaska.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

One applying for admission to practice in this district shall be a citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his intention of becoming such, a resident of the district, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The application, stating the foregoing qualifications, shall be filed with the district court. The judges thereof, or their appointees, shall examine the candidate as to his legal attainments, and the court shall administer the prescribed oath of office if the examiners so advise. A fee of $10 shall be deposited with the clerk issuing the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Whenever an applicant shall produce evidence of previous admission in the highest court of a state or territory of the United States, or in the Supreme Court or a Circuit Court of the United States, such applicant may be admitted without further examination.

Miscellaneous.

Women shall be admitted to practice in this district upon the same conditions as men.

Source of Rules.

31 Stat. p. 448, §§ 733–736; Carter's Codes, c. 75.

ALASKA DECISIONS.

1867 to 1910.

There are three volumes of Alaska Reports to date, covering from the organization of Alaska as district court in 1884 to 1910.

The earlier cases which arose in Alaska are reported in the Federal Cases and Federal Reporter. Write us for prices and full information regarding the Alaska Reports.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Arizona.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

The candidate for admission to the bar of this state must be a citizen of the United States, a resident of this state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last shall be certified to by some reputable attorney of this state.

Application—When to be Filed.

Applications should be filed with the secretary, George J. Stoneman, Phœnix, Ariz., at least four weeks before the examination. Such application must contain statements as to the qualifications mentioned above and below, also as to present residence and place of residence during preceding three years; place and character of scholastic or general education. Applicant must also state that he intends, if admitted, to reside and practice law in this state. The receipt of the clerk of the Supreme Court showing that the examination fee of $10 has been paid, must be filed with the application.

Term of Study.

A three years' course of study is required, to be pursued either in the office of some attorney in good standing or in some recognized law school or university. Certificate of such attorney or of the dean of such law school must be produced as proof of the term of study.

Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.

Two sessions annually are held by the Board of Examiners—one in October and one in April, and one on the second day prior to the day appointed by the Supreme Court for its fall session, both being held in the courtroom of the district court of Maricopa county, in Phœnix, Ariz. The applicant shall be required to submit to a written examination, and to

an oral one, if deemed necessary, and shall be required to answer correctly a minimum of 70 per cent. of the questions propounded, in order to entitle him to the certificate of the Board of Examiners. Examinations will be upon the principles of the common law applicable to Real Property, Torts, Evidence, Pleading, Contracts, Negotiable Instruments, Criminal Law, Equity, and such other subjects as the board may from time to time select. Prior to examination applicant shall pay to the clerk of the Supreme Court a fee of $10, and an additional fee of $10 shall be paid on receipt of license to practice. Applicants who successfully pass the examination will receive a certificate from the Board of Examiners, which, when presented to the Supreme Court, will entitle them to a license. Any applicant failing to pass the examination may apply again after six months.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any applicant residing within or without the state, who has been a member of the bar of another territory or state, or of the District of Columbia, in good standing and active practice for at least three years last past, may, in the discretion of the Supreme Court be admitted on motion made by some member of the bar of the Supreme Court, upon producing a certificate showing the fact of such admission and that he is still in good standing in that court, together with the recommendation of at least one of the judges of said court of last resort. A fee of $10 shall be paid for the issuance of a license.

Miscellaneous.

Attorneys licensed in any of the district courts of the state shall be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court on motion made in open court by any attorney of the Supreme Court.

Source of Rules.

Act April 1, 1907, c. 76; Rules of Board of Examiners.

ARIZONA DECISIONS.

1866 to 1913.

A complete set of Arizona Reports (down to 1913) consists of 13 vols. All the decisions in vols. 1 to 13 and all other Arizona decisions are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 128 vols., together with all decisions for the last 30 years from California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming.

The Pacific Reporter, being the only medium through which the current Arizona decisions may be had, is absolutely essential to the local practitioner. We will quote prices, etc., on application.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Arkansas.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

Every male citizen, who is a bona fide resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, is eligible to examination and admission to the bar in this state.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time of Holding.

The application, containing sworn statements of petitioner's general qualifications enumerated above, shall be presented to a court of record of the state and passed upon by that court, and if satisfactory shall be followed by a test in open court of the applicant's legal attainments. Such tests are conducted by a committee appointed annually by the court, and are held at Little Rock on the first Mondays in January, April, July, or October, and at no other time. Petitioners must file their applications at least one week before the day on which they are to be examined. In the discretion of the court, based on a result of the test, the oath prescribed by law shall be administered and the applicant admitted to practice in that court.

Admission in Supreme Court.

License to practice in the circuit courts of the state does not entitle the holder to admission in the Supreme Court without examination. All applicants, whether licensed to practice in circuit courts or not, are required to be examined. Applicants, however, who are regular practitioners in the circuit court, may make application at any time the Supreme Court is in session. License to practice in the Supreme Court entitles the holder to practice law in all the other courts of the state.

Attorneys from Other States.

License to practice in the courts of other states is not recognized as a ground for admission to practice in any of the courts of this state.

Admission on Diploma.

A diploma from the law department of the University of Arkansas admits the holder to practice without examination, upon payment to the clerk of the Supreme Court of the fees provided by law, aggregating $15.

Source of Rules.

Kirby's Dig. §§ 441–444, 3489.

ARKANSAS DECISIONS.

1837 to 1913.

A complete set of Arkansas Reports (down to 1913) consists of 100 vols. All decisions in Arkansas, vols. 47 to 100, are reported in the Southwestern Reporter, 151 vols. The Arkansas Reports are partly out of print, and are scarce and rather expensive. The Southwestern Reporter is the only convenient method of obtaining the late decisions of Arkansas. It also covers all decisions for the last 27 years from the Indian Territory, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. We will gladly furnish full description and prices on application.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

California.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

Any citizen, or resident who has bona fide declared his or her intention of becoming a citizen, who is of the age of 21 years and of good moral character, shall be eligible to examination as to his or her legal qualifications.

Application—Where to be Made—Fee.

Applications shall in all instances be made before the District Court of Appeal of the appellate district in which the applicant resides. Application may be made in another district, however, upon filing a written statement showing good cause therefor, satisfactory to the court in which application is made, and also the written consent of the presiding justice of the district in which applicant resides. There are three districts: First, at San Francisco; second, at Los Angeles; and, third, at Sacramento. Each district regulates its own examinations as to time. A fee of $10 shall in all cases be deposited with the clerk of the court before filing the application, which fee shall be returned in case the applicant fails to pass the examination.

Term of Study.

Previous to filing the application with the clerk of the District Court of Appeal, the applicant must have filed with the clerk the certificate of at least two attorneys of the court who have been engaged in practice for at least four years next theretofore, stating that they have carefully questioned applicant upon the branches of law and have considered the period stated as the approximate term of study, and setting forth the place at which and the person under whom such study has been prosecuted, the books that have been read, and the other appropriate attainments applicant may have acquired; also stating that in their opinion the applicant possesses the requi-

site qualifications in point of learning in the law to be entitled to admission to practice.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

The examination is oral, and shall consist of queries upon the subjects of Blackstone's Commentaries, Kent's Commentaries, Greenleaf's Evidence (first volume), Story's Equity Jurisprudence, Gould's Pleading, Lube's Equity Pleading, Parsons on Contracts, Pomeroy's Introduction to Municipal Law, Code of Civil Procedure, Civil Code, and the Constitutions of the United States and state of California. If the examination is passed satisfactorily, the applicant shall receive a certificate, and the oath of office and permission to practice; but no person rejected shall be at liberty to renew the application earlier than six months after such rejection.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Every citizen of the United States, or resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, who has been licensed to practice in the highest court of another jurisdiction where the common law prevails as a basis, may be admitted to practice in all the courts of this state by any District Court of Appeal upon production of such license and proof of good moral character; but the court may examine the applicant as to his qualifications.

Admission on Diploma.

A diploma from the college of law of the University of Southern California, or evidence of having completed the three years' course of law prescribed by the department of law of Leland Stanford Junior University or the department of jurisprudence of the University of California, known as the Hastings College of Law, shall entitle the holder to a license to practice law in all the courts of this state, subject to the right of the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the state to order

an examination, as in ordinary cases of applicants without such diploma or other evidence.

Miscellaneous.

Qualification before the District Court of Appeal admits to practice in every court in the state, including Supreme Court. The foregoing rules apply to women as well as to men.

Source of Rules.

Code Civ. Proc. §§ 275–279, 280a, 280b; Pol. Code, § 1483; Sup. Ct. & Dist. Ct. App. Rules in effect March 18, 1912 (119 Pac. ix).

CALIFORNIA DECISIONS.

1850 to 1913.

A complete set of California Reports (down to 1913) consists of 162 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 128 vols., contains all the decisions in California, vols. 64 to 162, and also upward of 1,800 California decisions which have been omitted from the state reports. These represent enough matter to make about 20 additional volumes of California Reports. Under constitutional amendment, adopted Nov. 8, 1904, the District Courts of Appeal were established, for the purpose of relieving the pressure on the Supreme Court. The decisions of these courts are published in a series known as "California Appeals Reports," of which 18 volumes have been published to date. These decisions are also reported in full in the Pacific Reporter. The Pacific Reporter also contains all decisions for the last 30 years from Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full information and price.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Colorado.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

To entitle an applicant to the examination for a license, he must prove to the satisfaction of the committee of examiners that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention, a resident of this state, stating his address, of full age, stating his age, and of good moral character.

General Education.

The applicant must present a 30-count certificate from the regents of the University of New York, or must satisfy the committee that he has graduated from an approved high or preparatory school, or has been admitted as a regular student in an approved college or university, or that before entering upon his law studies he had passed an examination before the state superintendent of public instruction in the following subjects: English Literature, Civil Government, Algebra to Quadratic Equations, Plane Geometry, General History, History of England, and the History of the United States.

Term of Study.

A regular clerkship shall be served in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court of this state after the age of 18 has been reached, or after such age a course of study in an approved law school shall be pursued, before permission will be granted to enter upon the examination. The duration of the period so spent shall be three years, and may be apportioned between the two modes of study.

Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.

The committee of examiners shall consist of five members of the bar, each of five years' standing. Such committee will

hold examinations twice a year during the months of June and December, at the Supreme Court rooms at Denver. Before examination the candidate shall satisfy the committee that he has not undergone an examination for a license to practice, and been refused admission, within six months immediately preceding. He must also satisfy the committee that he possesses the necessary educational qualifications, as outlined above, and that he has studied law according to the conditions above prescribed. The test shall consist of oral or written questions and answers, or partly oral and partly written, as the board of examiners may select. A fee of $20 shall be paid to the clerk of the Supreme Court before license is issued.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One duly licensed to practice in the highest court of a foreign state or country, and who has practiced therein for five years, may be admitted in this state with or without examination, in the discretion of the Supreme Court, provided that the requirements in said state or country are equal to those in this state. This proviso does not apply to an attorney of ten years' standing in the highest court of another jurisdiction, however. Such person may be admitted upon furnishing satisfactory proof of having fulfilled the qualifications as to citizenship, residence, age, and character, together with a statement of the community in which he resided and practiced for the five years next preceding the date of his application, and a certificate of recommendation from one of the judges of the highest court of such community, or, in lieu of a certificate, such evidence of character and qualifications as may be satisfactory to the examining committee. The committee shall be entitled to hold the application 60 days for the purpose of investigating the character and qualifications of the applicant.

An attorney who has practiced in the highest court of another state or country for two years may be admitted to examina-

tion after a period of one year's law study within this state, said law study to be pursued after the period of practice has been completed.

No person shall be admitted to practice in this state upon proof of admission in some other state, if at the time of such admission he was a citizen of this state.

Miscellaneous.

No person shall be denied a license to practice as aforesaid on account of race or sex.

In the oath required of the applicant, he shall agree to commence the practice of law in this state within three months from the date of admission and to make the same his permanent and usual occupation. He shall state, also, that he has never been disbarred by any court of record and that he has never been convicted of felony.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1908, § 229 et seq.; Sup. Ct. Rules 39–47 (80 Pac. xi–xiii).

COLORADO DECISIONS.

1864 to 1913.

A complete set of Colorado Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Colorado Supreme, 51 vols., 1864 to 1913.

Colorado Appeals, 21 vols., 1891 to 1905, 1911 to 1913.

All the decisions in Colorado Supreme, vols. 7 to 51, and all decisions of the Colorado Court of Appeals, are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 128 vols., together with all decisions for the last 30 years from Arizona, California, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Wash-

ington, and Wyoming. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited.

Owing to the large amount of mining litigation in Colorado, the Pacific is of particular importance there, as it contains the decisions of all the West Coast states, in which the same questions are likely to have arisen. Write for prices and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Connecticut.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

The candidate for admission to the bar shall prove to the satisfaction of the committee that he is a citizen of the United States, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, provided that, in case he shall reach his majority before the next semi-annual meeting of the committee, he shall be admitted to the examination and, upon recommendation, admitted to practice after he shall become 21.

Application—Fee.

Previous to the examination an application accompanied by a fee of $10, shall be filed with the clerk of the superior court where the examination is held, containing a certificate from the clerk of the superior court of the county in which he intends to apply (which must be the county in which he resides, if a resident of the state; if not, the county in which he pursued his studies, or intends to reside), stating that the candidate has filed an application, accompanied by a certificate of good moral character signed by two members of the bar of at least five years' standing, on or before May 1st for the June examination, and on or before December 1st, for the December examination, and that it was approved by the bar of the county.

General Education.

The candidate shall satisfy the committee that he has graduated from a high school, college, or preparatory school of approved standing, or has been admitted to a law school, the requirements for entrance to which shall be approved by the committee, or, in the absence of these qualifications, shall pass an examination upon his literary qualifications before the committee. Such examination will cover the following sub-

jects: Geography (including Physical Geography), English Grammar and Composition, English Literature, Civil Government in the United States, and the Text of the Constitution of the United States, American History, English History, Modern History, Mediæval History, Ancient History, Greek History, Roman History, Arithmetic, Elementary Algebra through Quadratics, Plane Geometry and Elementary Physics. A fee of $5 must be paid in case such examination is necessary.

Term of Study.

He shall certify to the committee that after arriving at the age of 18 he has studied for three years in a law school or in an office under the supervision of a practicing attorney, or both, provided that, in the case of those not graduates of a law school, at least one year of such study shall be spent in this state.

Examinations — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held at 10 a. m. in the Supreme Court room at Hartford on the Friday after Christmas (if this or the following day is New Years, then the second day before New Years), and at New Haven on the fourth Thursday before the last Wednesday of June at the Yale Law School Building, at the same hour.

Such examinations are in writing, conducted by a committee consisting of 15 members of the bar, and cover the following subjects: Contracts (including the law of Agency, Arbitration and Award, Bailments, Carriers, Insurance, Negotiable Paper, Partnership, Principal and Surety, Sales and the Statutes of Frauds and Limitations), Real Property, Equity, Torts, Evidence, Pleading and Practice (including Common-Law and Code Pleading and the Connecticut Practice Act and Rules of Practice), Criminal Law and Procedure,

Constitutional Law, Corporations (public and private), Persons and Domestic Relations, Wills and Administration, Legal Ethics and the Constitution and Statutes of Connecticut. In case of success in the test a fee of $5 shall be deposited with the clerk who issues the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney licensed in the highest court of another state may be admitted to examination upon satisfactory proof that he has been duly admitted in such state; that he is a citizen of the United States and a resident of the state, or intends to become a resident, 21 years of age, and of good moral character; that he has filed with the clerk of the superior court of the county in which the examination is to be held a certificate from the clerk of the superior court of the county in which he intends to apply (which must be the county in which he resides or intends to reside), stating that the candidate has filed an application, accompanied by a certificate of good moral character signed by two members of the bar of at least five years' standing, on or before May 1st for the June examination, and on or before December 1st for the December examination; and that such application has been approved by the bar of the county. One such who has practiced for three years before the bar of another state may be admitted without examination upon vote of the bar of the county in which he applies (which must be the county in which he resides or intends to reside), provided he possesses the general qualifications required of other applicants and has filed with the clerk of the superior court of such county notice of his intention to apply, together with a certificate of good moral character signed by at least two members of the bar of five years' standing, or a like certificate signed by a judge of the highest court of original jurisdiction of the state in which he last practiced.

Miscellaneous.

It shall be the duty of every attorney in this state who takes a pupil for instruction to register the name and the date of the beginning of study of such pupil, and the computation of the term of study shall commence with such registration.

Source of Rules.

Rules Super. Ct.

CONNECTICUT DECISIONS.

1785 to 1913.

A complete set of Connecticut Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Kirby, 1 vol.
Root, 2 vols.
Day, 5 vols.
Connecticut, 84 vols.

The Atlantic Reporter, 84 vols., contains all decisions from and including vol. 53 Conn., and also all decisions for the past 28 years for Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. It contains, also, hundreds of decisions omitted from the State Reports. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. We will be pleased to furnish specific information and prices on application.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Delaware.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

The candidate shall be a resident of this state and of the county in which he is registered, 18 years of age before registration, and of good moral character.

General Education.

He shall be possessed of the elements of a liberal education, which shall be evidenced by the diploma of a university or college in good standing conferring the degree of Bachelor of Arts or Bachelor of Science, or by passing an examination before the Board of Examiners upon the following subjects: Language, Modern Geography, Higher Mathematics, United States and English History. If the above requirements are fulfilled, he shall receive a certificate from the Board of Examiners, stating that he has been found upon examination to be qualified to commence the study of law. This certificate must contain the approval of some judge of the state and a statement from the student's preceptor that said student began the study of law upon a certain date. Said certificate will be filed in the Prothonotary's office.

Term of Study.

A preliminary term of study of three years in the office of a practicing attorney of ten years' standing shall be pursued before the examination.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

The test of legal qualifications shall be such as the board of examiners may decide upon. The oath prescribed by law shall follow, if the general qualifications before mentioned have been fulfilled.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any attorney residing in this state, of good moral character, who has practiced for three years in the court of last resort of another state, may, upon written recommendation from the Board of Examiners, be admitted to practice in this state. The board may subject any applicant under this rule to such examination as they may deem expedient.

Miscellaneous.

A student must apply for examination in the county in which he is registered. No student registered in one county will be examined in another county, except upon the written request of the Board of Examiners of the county wherein he is registered. Admission to practice in the courts of one county entitles the attorney to practice in the same courts in all other counties in the state.

Information as to the times and places of holding examinations may be obtained from the Secretary of the Board of Examiners at Wilmington.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1874, c. 92, § 6; Id. c. 24, § 4; 13 Del. Laws, c. 117, § 3; Rules of Board of Examiners.

DELAWARE DECISIONS.

1814 to 1913.

A complete set of Delaware Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Harrington, 5 vols.
Houston, 9 vols.
Marvel, 2 vols.
Pennewill, 7 vols.
Boyce, 1 vol.
Delaware Chancery, 8 vols.
Houston's Criminal, 1 vol.

Delaware Reports are partly out of print, and are scarce and expensive. The Atlantic Reporter, 84 vols., contains all decisions in Houston, vols. 7 to 9, Marvel, 2 vols., Pennewill, 7 vols., Boyce, 1 vol., Delaware Chancery, vols. 6 to 8, and also all decisions for the past 28 years from Connecticut, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. We will furnish full information and price on request.

West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

District of Columbia.

Character.

No applicant shall be admitted to examination for admission to the Supreme Court until he shall have offered proof of good moral character.

Application—Form and Contents.

Applications shall be made in writing addressed to the clerk of the court, John R. Young, Washington, D. C., and shall be referred by him to the committee on examination. Each application shall contain the name, age, and residence of the candidate, the time and place of preliminary study and duration of the same, and the law books he has read.

Term of Study.

Satisfactory proof shall also be presented that the candidate has studied law under the direction of a competent attorney for at least three years, provided that diligent study in a law school shall, to the extent thereof, be computed as a part thereof, and an academic year in such school shall be considered a year within the meaning of the rule.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

There are no fixed times for holding of the examinations, the committee meeting at the call of the chairman. Before examination a fee of $10 shall be paid to the chairman or secretary of the committee on examination. In case of failure, a fee of $5 shall be required for each additional examination.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

The petition of one admitted to the bar in the Supreme Court of the United States, or of a state or territory, while a nonresi-

dent of the District of Columbia, shall state the name of the court granting such license, the time of admission, and when and where and for what period he studied law. If now a bona fide resident of the District of Columbia, one admitted in another jurisdiction may be admitted here without examination, in the discretion of the court, if proof of good morals is given and a like courtesy is extended in that jurisdiction to attorneys of this District.

Admission in Court of Appeals.

To entitle a candidate to admission to the Court of Appeals, he shall offer satisfactory proof of former admission to the Supreme Court of the United States, or to the highest court of one of the United States, or to the Supreme Court of this District, and also proof of good standing in that court, and shall pay to the clerk issuing the license a fee of $5.

Source of Rules.

Rules Sup. Ct. Oct. 1, 1909; Rules Ct. of App.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA DECISIONS.

1801 to 1913.

There are two series of Reports in the District of Columbia, viz.:

District of Columbia Reports, 21 vols. (1801–1893).

District of Columbia Appeal Cases, 38 vols. (1893–1913).

The first series cover the decisions of the United States Circuit Court of the District of Columbia and the Supreme Court of that District down to 1893. With vol. 21, the reports of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia were discontinued.

the appellate jurisdiction theretofore exercised by that court being transferred to a new court, styled the "Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia," whose decisions are reported under the caption, "Appeal Cases, District of Columbia," cited "App. D. C." There are 38 vols. of this series to date, vol. 1 joining on to vol. 21 D. C. Rep.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Florida.

Age—Character.

The applicant for admission to the bar in this state must be 21 years of age and of good moral character.

Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents.

Applications must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, Tallahassee, Fla., at least ten days before the beginning of the term at which the candidate intends to apply for admission, and must contain statements regarding the applicant's age, place of residence, the length of time he has studied law, and the law books he has read, together with the names of three reputable citizens of the community in which applicant lives, who are not related to him by blood or marriage.

Preliminary Study.

All applicants for admission to the bar must have studied the following named law books or their equivalents: Blackstone's Commentaries, or Andrews on American Law combined with Holmes' Lectures on Common Law; Broom's Legal Maxims, or W. T. Hughes on Procedure; Bispham's Principles of Equity; Eaton on Equity; Story's, Van Zile's, or Fletcher's Equity Pleading and Practice; Shipman on Equity Pleading; Stephen, Gould, Shipman, or McKelvey on Common-Law Pleading; Morawetz, Clark, or Cook on Corporations; Moore or Hutchinson on Carriers; Bishop's, May's, or Clark's Criminal Law, or Hughes' Criminal Law and Procedure; Weeks on Attorneys at Law or Sharswood's Legal Ethics; Daniel on Negotiable Instruments, or Eaton & Gilbert on Commercial Paper, or Bigelow on the Law of Bills, Notes and Checks; Norton on Bills and Notes; Cooley's Constitutional Limitations; Clark or Bishop on Contracts; Thayer's Preliminary

Treatise on Evidence, or Greenleaf on Evidence (vol. 1), or Reynolds on Evidence; McKelvey on Evidence; Schouler's Domestic Relations; Tiffany on Domestic Relations; Schouler on Executors and Administrators, or Woerner's American Law of Administration; Croswell on Executors and Administrators; Maupin on Marketable Titles to Real Estate (2d Ed.); Cooley or Pollock on Torts; Hale on Torts; Schouler, Underhill, or Rood on Wills; Gardner on Wills; The Constitutions of the United States and of Florida; Florida Decisions upon the Constitution of Florida; General Statutes of Florida; Rules of Practice of the Circuit and Supreme Courts of Florida.

Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held in the Supreme Court rooms on the first three days of every semiannual term of the court.

If applicant's qualifications as to age and good moral character are sufficient, he shall enter upon the examination, based on the course of study above prescribed, before the Supreme Court. Examinations are held in open court, and are in writing, but may be supplemented by oral questions. A minimum average of 75 per cent. on both written and oral questions is required in order to entitle applicant to admission. In case of success, the candidate shall pay to the clerk a fee of $5 for a certificate of admission.

Admission on Diploma.

A graduate of any law school chartered by and existing in this state, or any graduate of the law department of any chartered university in this state, which school or department shall maintain the course of study prescribed by the Supreme Court and the character of whose work is satisfactory to said court shall, at any regular examination, receive a license or permission to practice law in all the courts of this state without examination as to legal attainments, upon producing to the Su-

preme Court his diploma, duly issued by the proper authorities, and upon giving satisfactory evidence that he is twenty-one years of age and of good moral character.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person furnishing satisfactory evidence of good moral character, and proof that he has practiced law for five years next preceding the date of his application, shall be admitted to practice in this state, without examination as to legal attainments, provided that attorneys who have been admitted to practice in this state are admitted without examination in the state from which he comes.

Miscellaneous.

Power to admit to practice is vested solely in the Supreme Court.

Source of Rules.

Laws 1907, p. 136; Laws 1909, p. 144; Laws 1911, p. 176; Sup. Ct. Rules, June 1907.

FLORIDA DECISIONS.

1846 to 1913.

A complete set of Florida Reports (down to 1913) consists of 62 vols. All decisions in Florida, vols. 23 to 62, and many other decisions not yet published in the State Reports, are reported in full in the Southern Reporter, 60 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 26 years of Alabama, Louisiana, and Mississippi. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. Write us for price and detailed information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Georgia.

Application—Age—Citizenship—Character—Fee.

Any male person desiring to become a member of the bar in this state shall make a written application to a judge of any superior court, at least 10 days before the day of examination, stating that he is a citizen of this state, has read law, and is of good moral character. This application must be accompanied with a certificate from two practicing members of the bar of the state of Georgia as to the applicant's moral character, and that they have examined him upon the various branches of the law and deem him qualified to apply for admission to the practice of the law. The applicant must also exhibit to the judge along with his application a receipt showing that he has paid to the chairman of the board of examiners a fee of $15.

Examination—Time and Place of Holding—Scope—Regulations.

Examinations are held on the Wednesdays next after the second Mondays of June and December, at places to be designated by the judge of the superior court in each circuit. Such examinations are conducted in the presence of the judge, each applicant writing and numbering his answers to correspond with the printed list of questions prepared by the state board of law examiners, on the following subjects: Principles of Common and Statute Law of England of force in this state; Law of Pleading and Evidence; Principles of Equity, and Equity Pleading and Practice; Revised Code of Georgia; Constitution of the United States and of this state; and the Rules

of Practice in the Superior Courts of the state. The questions and answers are sent by the judges of the superior courts to the board of examiners, which passes upon the sufficiency of the answers to entitle the applicant to admission. A general average of 70 per cent. is required in order successfully to pass the examination. An admitted applicant pays a fee of $5 to the clerk of the superior court who issues the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any attorney, residing in another state, having license to practice law in a circuit court therein, may be admitted to practice law in the superior courts of this state, provided attorneys of this state are likewise permitted to practice law in such other state. He shall present a written petition to the judge of the superior court in any circuit, accompanied by a certificate from a judge of the circuit or district court of the state of which he is a resident, stating that the applicant is of good moral character and has been legally admitted to practice in such circuit, and that by the laws of that state the attorneys of this state are permitted to practice law therein, on equal terms.

Any attorney of another state, who becomes a resident of this state, may be immediately admitted to practice in the superior courts of this state, by making application to the judge of the superior court in any circuit, accompanied by satisfactory evidence of his admission and good standing in a court of similar jurisdiction in the state from which he comes, and by submitting to such examination as to the laws of this state as said judge of the superior court may require. A fee of $5 is required in either case.

Upon any satisfactory evidence in support of their application, attorneys of any of the courts of the United States, or

of the highest court of any state or territory, in good standing where they reside, may be admitted to the Supreme Court and the Court of Appeals on taking the oath prescribed for local attorneys and paying a fee of $5 to the clerk.

Admission on Diploma.

Graduates of the Law Department of the State University, Law School of Mercer University, or of the Atlanta Law School, are admitted without examination upon presentation of diploma and payment of the usual fees.

Admission in Supreme Court and Court of Appeals.

Attorneys who have been licensed in any superior court shall be admitted to the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals upon certificate of two attorneys of that court in good standing that such applicants are of good moral and professional character. Any member of the bar of the Supreme Court may be admitted to practice in the Court of Appeals upon producing satisfactory evidence of such admission and upon taking the prescribed oath. A fee of $5 is required in either case.

Miscellaneous.

Fees of applicants should be remitted to Hon. Alexander C. King, Chairman Board of Examiners, Atlanta, Ga.

All inquiries for information in regard to admission to the bar should be addressed to Hon. Joseph A. Cronk, Secretary Board of Examiners, Savannah, Ga.

Source of Rules.

Civ. Code 1910, §§ 4930–4950; Act Dec. 18, 1897, as amended by Act Dec. 19, 1898; Rules Sup. Ct. and Ct. App.; Rules for admission to the bar, furnished by Board of Examiners on application.

GEORGIA DECISIONS.

1805 to 1913.

A complete set of Georgia Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

T. U. P. Charlton, 1 vol.
R. M. Charlton, 1 vol.
Dudley, 1 vol.
Georgia Decisions, 1 vol.
Georgia Reports, 138 vols.
Georgia Appeals Reports, 10 vols.

Georgia Reports are largely out of print and expensive. All Georgia decisions, from and including vol. 78 of the Supreme and all of the Appeals Reports, are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 75 vols., together with all decisions for the past 28 years from North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. Cross-citation tables make the cases perfectly available, however cited. We will be pleased to furnish prices and full information on request.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Hawaii.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Applicant must be a citizen of the United States or shall have declared his intention of becoming a citizen. He shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court an application in writing, setting forth his name, age, nationality, last place of residence, and the character and term of his study. Sufficient certificates of applicant's good moral character, and, if he is a member of the bar of any other court, the certificate of admission to such bar, shall also accompany the application.

Examination—Regulation—Scope—Fee.

Power to examine candidates for admission to the bar of the Supreme Court is vested solely in the Supreme Court. No applicant who is not a member of the bar of the highest court of some other state, territory, or country, will be admitted or examined for admission to practice in the Supreme Court, unless, as a part of his preparation, he shall have studied diligently at least two years in a law school or the office of a competent attorney, or partly in one and partly in the other. No person not a citizen of the United States will be admitted unless he shall have bona fide declared his intention to become a citizen in the manner required by law. No applicant whose application has been denied shall apply again for admission within one year. A fee of $10 must be paid to the clerk of the Supreme Court on receipt of a license.

Attorneys in District Courts.

The Supreme Court and the several circuit courts shall have power to admit as practitioners in the district courts such persons, being Hawaiian citizens of good moral character, as said courts may find qualified. Prescribed oath will be administer-

ed. License thus granted shall extend over a term of two years, and shall be valid in all the judicial circuits of the territory. A fee of $5 will be paid for the first license, and a fee of $2 for each renewal thereof.

Source of Rules.

Civ. Laws 1897, c. 84; Rev. Laws 1905, c. 116; Sup. Ct. Rule 16, in force March 21, 1906 (17 Hawaii, 655).

HAWAIIAN DECISIONS.

1847 to 1913.

A complete set of Hawaiian Reports (down to 1913) consists of 20 vols. There are also 3 vols. of reports of the United States District Court for the District of Hawaii, and a Digest covering vols. 1–14 Hawaiian Reports. Write for prices and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Idaho.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

Any citizen, or person resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention to become a citizen, 21 years of age, of good moral character, and who intends to engage in the practice of law as a business, may make application for admission to the bar in this state. Applicant's good moral character must be certified to by at least two attorneys of the Supreme Court, in good standing, who have been admitted to practice therein for not less than one year.

Application—Preliminary Requirements—Term of Study—General Qualifications.

The application shall be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court on or before the first Saturday of the regular term, and shall contain statements of the applicant's full name, age, place of residence for the two years immediately preceding the date of his application, with whom he has read law, or in what schools he has studied law, and for how long a period; also the text-books he has read. The application must also be accompanied by a certificate of at least two attorneys of the Supreme Court in good standing, each of whom shall have been regularly engaged in practice for not less than four years next theretofore, containing statements as to the applicant's qualifications in point of learning of the law, the time he has spent upon the study of the law, naming the place at which and the person under whom such study was prosecuted; also any other appropriate requirements he may have attained. Said attorneys shall also state that in their opinion the appli-

cant possesses the requisite qualifications to entitle him to be admitted to practice.

Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held the first Saturday of each regular term of the court. Terms are held at Boise City and Lewiston; time being fixed by the court. The candidate shall in open court prepare written answers to the list of questions propounded by the Supreme Court. No information as to the substance of any of the questions asked or the subjects treated in the examination will be given to the applicants before the date set for the examination. A fee of $25 shall be paid to the State Treasurer, receipt for which payment must be presented to the clerk of the Supreme Court before a license will be issued. A fee of $2 shall be paid to the clerk for the license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One who has been admitted in the highest court of another state or territory may be admitted in the Supreme Court of this state upon filing with the clerk a certificate from such court, together with an affidavit showing that he is still in good standing. In case he cannot produce his certificate proof of the facts may be shown by his affidavit. The examination may be dispensed with (but not his personal appearance in open court) in case of any person who has been actually engaged in the practice of law as a principal occupation under license or certificate from the highest court of another state or territory for not less than three years immediately preceding, and who is in good standing as such. The law requires the court to satisfy itself, by questioning the applicant under oath and by such other means as it may adopt, that he has been engaged in actual practice as above stated.

IDAHO DECISIONS.

1866 to 1913.

A complete set of Idaho Reports (down to 1913) consists of 21 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 128 vols., contains all Idaho decisions from and including vol. 2 (1881), and all decisions for the last 30 years of Arizona, California, Colorado, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming. Owing to the limited quantity of local precedents, it is necessary to go to other states for case-law authorities, and the Pacific is usually regarded as indispensable.

The Idaho Code was adapted from that of California, and the decisions of that state are therefore followed closely by the Idaho courts. The Pacific Reporter contains nearly 70 per cent. of all the decisions as reported in the California Reports and, in addition, upward of 1,800 decisions omitted from the State Reports, and only published in the Reporter. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find cases, even if cited to the State Reports only. Write for prices and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Illinois.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

Every applicant for admission shall present to the board of examiners his affidavit, or that of some other reputable person for him, that he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention of becoming a citizen thereof, a resident of this state, and 21 years of age; also, a certified transcript of record from a court of record of this state showing that the petitioner is of good moral character, which transcript shall show that at least two reputable attorneys of such court of record appeared before said court and testified that applicant was a person of good moral character.

Application—When to be Filed—Fee.

Applications must be filed with the Secretary of the Board of Examiners, Wm. B. Wright, Effingham, Ill., at least three weeks before the meeting of the board at which the applicant desires to be examined, and must be accompanied by all the proofs required by the rules of the Supreme Court and the Board of Examiners. All applications must be on the printed forms prescribed by the Board of Examiners. A fee of $10 shall accompany each application.

General Education.

Before entering upon the examination, the petitioner shall offer proof of a preliminary education, other than legal, equal to that required to obtain a diploma in a high school in this state. A three years' English course—consisting of Algebra, Geometry, Ancient History, Physiology, Rhetoric, Physics and Physical Geography, each one year; Bookkeeping and English Composition, one year; Mediæval and Modern History, with special reference to English and American History, one year;

English and American Literature, one year—will be accepted as such equivalent. In case of omission by the applicant of any one or more of such studies, except English and American History and Literature, the equivalent of such omitted study or studies in any science, or in any classical or modern language, especially Latin, will be accepted in lieu of such omitted study or studies.

Term of Study.

Every applicant, except those who apply for admission by virtue of admission in another state or foreign country, shall offer satisfactory proof that he has pursued for the period of three years, during at least 36 weeks in each year, a course of law studies covering the subjects below enumerated, naming the books read, and that such law studies have been pursued in some established law school requiring personal attendance and recitation averaging 10 hours per week or under the tuition of one or more licensed lawyers; a portion of the time under either system, the remainder under the other, being allowable. If the term of study has been spent in a lawyer's office, applicant must show that he has submitted to a regular examination by such lawyer or lawyers during said period, upon each subject.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held at Ottawa on last Tuesday of February, at Chicago on first Tuesday after July 4th, at Springfield on first Tuesday of October, and at Mt. Vernon on first Tuesday of December—all at 9 o'clock a. m.

The test, written in whole or in part, shall be as nearly as possible uniform throughout the state, and shall consist of questions upon the subjects of Real and Personal Property, Personal Rights, Torts, Contracts, Evidence, Common-Law and Equity Pleading, Partnerships, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments,

Principal and Agent, Conflict of Laws, Principal and Surety, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity Jurisprudence, Criminal Law, and upon the Principles of the Constitutions of the State and of the United States, and Legal Ethics. If the applicant has fulfilled the general qualifications and satisfactorily passed the examination, the board shall report that state of facts to the Supreme Court, and a license shall be granted upon avowal by the applicant of the oath prescribed by law. In case of failure in the examination, the applicant shall not be admitted to another test until at least one examination has intervened after such rejection, and shall file with the board proof that he has studied law during the intervening time subsequent to the prior examination.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys from other states shall be admitted in this state, exempt from the written examination by the board, by presenting to the Board of Examiners their license from said state, or a copy of the record of the court, entitling them to practice in the highest courts of such state, and proof that in the state in which the license was issued the requirements for admission, when they were admitted, were equal to those prescribed in this state, or that they have practiced five full years in courts of record under their license, and shall offer proof, too, of their general qualifications, as required of applicants of this state. The board shall certify to the Supreme Court those persons entitled to admission.

Sex No Bar to Admission.

No person shall be refused a license to practice on account of sex.

Source of Rules.

Hurd's Rev. St. 1909, c. 13, §§ 1–4; Rules of Supreme Court and State Board of Law Examiners published Jan. 1, 1911.

ILLINOIS DECISIONS.

1819 to 1913.

A complete set of Illinois Reports (down to 1913) consists of 255 vols. All decisions from and including vol. 114 are reported in the Northeastern Reporter, 99 vols., together with all decisions for the last 28 years from Indiana, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio. The set is sold for a small part of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Indeed, it costs more to keep up the Illinois Reports alone than it does to continue the Northeastern Reporter. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited.

The Northeastern Reporter, containing, as it does, all the current decisions of the states in which the great commercial centers of the country are located, is considered the best set of reports on commercial law and kindred topics extant.

The Illinois Appellate Court Reports, of which there are now 168 vols. (1877–1913), cover the decisions of inferior courts of appellate jurisdiction and are published in Illinois. We will furnish full information and prices on request.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Indiana.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Every voter of the state, of good moral character, shall be entitled to practice.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

Owing to the constitutional provision, the court is limited in its power to regulate admissions. The examinations are usually oral and of brief duration. No examination as to legal attainments can be made over the objection of the applicant.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

The court shall permit attorneys from other states to practice in this state during the continuance of the term in which application was made, upon taking the prescribed oath.

Miscellaneous.

The Supreme Court has decided (134 Ind. 665, 34 N. E. 641) that the provisions of the Constitution which declare that persons of good moral character, being voters, shall be admitted to practice law, do not prohibit the admission of women to practice.

Source of Rules.

Constitution, art. 7, § 21; Burns' Ann. St. 1908, §§ 181, 997, 999.

INDIANA DECISIONS.

1817 to 1913.

A complete set of Indiana Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Blackford, 8 vols.
Indiana, 175 vols., 1820–1913.
Indiana Appellate, 47 vols., 1890–1913.

The Northeastern Reporter, 99 vols., contains all decisions of Indiana from and including vol. 102, and all of the Indiana appellate court decisions. The set also contains all decisions for the last 28 years from Illinois, Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio. Tables of cross-citations make the cases perfectly available, however cited. The set sells at but a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. The Northeastern is, moreover, the best set of reports for a commercial and corporation practice, as it contains the decisions from the states in which are located the great commercial centers of the country. Write us for full information and price.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Iowa.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

In this state the applicant for admission shall be an inhabitant of the state, of the age of 21, and of good moral character. The latter fact must be certified by the district judge or clerk of district court in the district or county of the applicant's residence.

Applications—When to be Filed.

Applications, on forms which will be furnished by the clerk of the Supreme Court, Des Moines, must be filed with the clerk ten days before commencement of term at which examination is to be taken, and must be accompanied by a fee of $5.

Proof of qualification as to age and residence shall be by the affidavit of the applicant and the affidavits of at least two witnesses for him. Proof of term of study shall be by affidavit of the attorney or judge in whose office applicant studied; or, if he has studied at a law school, by the affidavit of one or more of the professors or instructors of such school.

General Education.

Applicant shall have acquired a preliminary education, other than legal, equivalent to that involved in the completion of a high-school course of at least three years' duration. Applicants not furnishing satisfactory proof of this qualification shall be subject to written tests before the Board of Examiners on the subjects of Orthography, Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Geography, English Grammar, United States and English History, Elementary Algebra, Elementary Physics, Elementary Economics, Civil Government, and the Elementary Principles of the Government Land Surveys.

Term of Study.

He shall have pursued diligently a course of study in the office of a practicing attorney or of a judge of a court of record of this or another state or in a reputable law school in the United States for a term of three years, or partly in such office and partly in such law school

Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held at the Capitol at Des Moines on first Tuesday in October and on the Tuesday before the first Thursday in June; and at the University at Iowa City commencing on the first Thursday preceding the annual commencement.

The Attorney General, with five members of the bar from this state, appointed by the court, shall constitute the Board of Examiners, who shall test the applicants as to their legal qualifications by propounding to them at least fifty questions, to be answered in writing, and as many more as they may see fit, to be answered orally. No person shall be recommended for admission who does not receive a marking of at least 75 per cent. on a basis of 100 per cent. for the entire examination. After the examination, if successful, the candidate shall take the prescribed oath. If unsuccessful he shall be precluded from again entering upon the examinations for three months from the time of failure.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person, becoming a resident of this state after admission in another state while a resident thereof, may be licensed here, exempt from the examination or proof of the required term of study, if his other qualifications are satisfactory to the court, and he has practiced in such other state for one year after his admission.

Students in Law Department of State University.

Students in the Law Department of the State University who are recommended for graduation by the faculty, provided the three-years course of study has been pursued, one year at least in such Law School, may be examined at the University by the commission and admitted without further test.

Source of Rules.

Ann. Code 1897, §§ 309–315; Code Supp. 1907, §§ 310–315; Rules Sup. Ct. Jan. 1, 1911 (128 N. W. v); Rules of Board of Examiners, Aug. 28, 1901 (87 N. W. v).

IOWA DECISIONS.

1839 to 1913.

A complete set of Iowa Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Morris, 1 vol.
G. Greene, 4 vols.
Iowa, 153 vols.

All the decisions of Iowa subsequent to vol. 50 are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 137 vols., together with all decisions for the last 34 years, from Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, Wisconsin, and all the decisions of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. Cross-citation tables make the cases perfectly available, however cited. The cost of the set is less than one-fifth the cost of the corresponding State Reports.

The Northwestern is generally regarded by the Iowa lawyer as indispensable. As one of the well-known attorneys and statesmen puts it: "We would as soon think of keeping house without a cook stove as to try and practice law without the Northwestern." Write us for full description and price.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Kansas.

Citizenship—Character.

The applicant must be a citizen of the United States, and must file with the secretary of the Board of Examiners a certificate as to his moral character, signed by a judge of the district or common pleas court and three members of the bar of the county in which he resides or has lately resided.

Application—Credentials—Fee.

The applicant's petition, in his own handwriting and verified by his affidavit, must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Topeka at least 30 days before the examination, and must state his full name, residence, place and date of birth, and, if foreign born, the facts showing that he is a citizen of the United States; also his occupation and residence during the preceding five years. If a graduate of a law school, it must give the name and location of the school and date of graduation, or, if not a law school graduate, must state petitioner's general education, exclusive of legal study, where, when and with whom law studies were pursued, and the books read. A fee of $25 shall accompany the application, which fee shall be returned in case the applicant fails to pass the examination. Diplomas and all other credentials and papers required by the rules must be filed with the secretary of the board, Mr. William Easton Hutchison, Garden City, Kan., at least three weeks before the first day of the examination.

General Education.

As a guide to the requirements of the preliminary examination as to applicant's educational qualifications, the board has

provided the following list of subjects in which the applicant is expected to have received instruction: Three years' English Grammar, Rhetoric, and Literature; Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry; General History; Roman, English, and American History; Civil Government; the Elements of Physics, Physical Geography, Botany, Biology, Political Economy, and Sociology.

A diploma or properly authenticated certificate showing that applicant is a graduate of the State University, or other accredited university, college, or high school, will be accepted as evidence that he possesses the requisite educational qualifications to entitle him to examination in the law. In lieu of such diploma or certificate, the affidavit of the applicant and his teacher or teachers, or other satisfactory evidence, will be accepted by the Supreme Court.

Term of Study.

Applicant must have studied three years in the office of a practicing attorney, or be a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Kansas or some other law school of equal requirements and reputation.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held at Topeka, in the Supreme Court room, on the third Mondays of January and June. Such examinations are held in open court, and shall be oral or in writing, or partly one and partly the other, in the discretion of the board, and shall cover such of the following or other subjects as the court may require: Elementary Law, Roman Law, Personal Property, Constitutional History and Law, International Law, Conflict of Laws, Equity Jurisprudence, Equity Pleading and Practice, Contracts, Evidence, Real Property, Mortgages, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Sales, Bailments, Partner-

ship, Corporations, Carriers, Municipal Corporations, Torts, Wills and Administration, Insurance, Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Provisional Remedies under Kansas Statutes, Domestic Relations, Civil Procedure, Criminal Law, Common Law Pleading, Federal Practice, Kansas Code Pleading and Practice, Legal Ethics. The board shall report to the Supreme Court the results of the examination. In case applicant fails to pass, he shall be allowed to file a subsequent application only upon the written consent of at least three members of the board.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

All applicants who shall be otherwise qualified, and who have been admitted to practice in the highest court of another jurisdiction, and have practiced there continuously for a period of three years or more, and continued to practice there or elsewhere up to the time of making application here, shall constitute a class and be examined separately, in such manner as the board may determine. Their petition must state the time and place of admission to practice, and the place or places in which they have practiced, with the time of practice in each case; also whether disbarment proceedings have ever been begun against the applicant, and the result.

Miscellaneous.

Any resident admitted to practice in the district and inferior courts of this state prior to June 1, 1903, will be admitted to practice in this court on motion and payment of a fee of $3 to the clerk of the court.

Source of Rules.

Gen. St. 1909, §§ 428–431; Sup. Ct. Rules 25–28; Rules Board of Examiners.

KANSAS DECISIONS.

1858 to 1913.

A complete set of Kansas Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Kansas, 87 vols., 1862–1913.

Kansas Appeals, 10 vols., 1895–1903.

All decisions of Kansas, from and including vol. 30, and all Kansas Appellate decisions, are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 128 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 30 years from California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, Wyoming, and all decisions of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells for less than one-fourth of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. We will be pleased to furnish detailed information and price on request.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Kentucky.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The applicant shall be 21 years of age, and shall file with his petition the certificate of the county court of the county in which he resides, stating that he is a person of honesty, probity, and good demeanor.

Application—When to be Filed.

After receipt of the certificate of the county court, the candidate shall, at least ten days before the beginning of the next regular term, file with the clerk of the circuit court of any county in a circuit court district in which the applicant does not reside, a written application for a license, addressed to the judge and accompanied by the certificate above referred to.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The examination shall be set for some day of the current term. Each applicant shall be examined by the circuit judge and at least two lawyers in Equity Jurisprudence, Common Law, Constitutional Law, both Federal and State, Criminal Law, Torts, Real Property, Contracts, Pleading, Evidence, Negotiable Instruments, and Public and Private Corporations. If a general average of 75 per cent. is received, the license shall be issued upon the payment of the regular fees to the clerk. This license entitles the holder to practice in all the courts of the state.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Under Acts 1902, p. 45, §§ 1–9, attorneys from other jurisdictions are not admitted without examination on presentation of certificate, as heretofore, but must comply with the same rules as are prescribed for applicants residing in the state. This act, however, does not prevent a nonresident attorney in good standing from appearing and practicing in a case in which he may be employed. Such attorneys may be admitted to prac-

tice for the time and purpose of such case by appearing in, and being introduced to, the court. No oath is administered.

Admission in Court of Appeals.

No special license is required to be admitted to practice in the Court of Appeals. It is only necessary that attorneys in good standing, residents of the state, appear in open court and take the oaths prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the commonwealth of Kentucky.

Source of Rules.

Laws 1902, c. 45, §§ 1–9; Carroll's St. 1909, §§ 97, 98 (Russell's St. §§ 4991–4999). See Petition of Creste, 98 S. W. 282.

KENTUCKY DECISIONS.

1785 to 1913.

A complete set of Kentucky Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Hughes, 1 vol.
Kentucky Decisions (Sneed), 1 vol.
Hardin, 1 vol.
Bibb, 4 vols.
Marshall (A. K.), 3 vols.
Littell, 5 vols.
Littell's Select Cases, 1 vol.
Monroe (T. B.), 7 vols.
Marshall (J. J.), 7 vols.
Dana, 9 vols.
Monroe (Ben.), 18 vols.
Metcalfe, 4 vols.
Duvall, 2 vols.
Bush, 14 vols.
Kentucky, vols. 78 to 150.

These by no means represent all of the Kentucky decisions, however. The Southwestern Reporter, 151 vols., contains, in addition to all of the decisions in Kentucky Reports, vols. 85 to 150, several thousand decisions handed down during the period covered by these reports, which are not published in the State Reports. To have all of the decisions of one's own state is an absolute necessity; hence the general use of the Southwestern Reporter in Kentucky.

In addition to the Kentucky decisions, the set contains all decisions for the last 27 years from Arkansas, Indian Territory, Missouri, Tennessee, and Texas. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at but a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write us for prices and full information.

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Louisiana.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The court shall require of the candidate for admission evidence of citizenship of the state or of the declaration of citizenship, and the other qualifications of a voter, together with proof of good moral character.

Application.

Application, in writing, shall be made to the clerk of the Supreme Court at New Orleans. Each applicant shall fill out in his own handwriting and file with the clerk a certificate, on a form furnished by the clerk, showing compliance with the requirements as to citizenship, character and term of study.

Term of Study.

Evidence of three years' study under the direction of a respectable counsellor and attorney at law will be required, after Jan. 1, 1913. The attorney or attorneys under whom such study has been pursued shall certify in detail the course of study pursued and works read by the student and the number of hours, approximately, in each year. Provided, that time spent as a student at Louisiana State University or Tulane University may be counted as a part of said three years' study.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee—Where Held.

The application, together with certificates, is referred by the clerk of the Supreme Court to the committee of examiners exercising jurisdiction in the district of applicant's residence, who shall test each applicant separately upon the subjects of Wilson on International Law, Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law, Sohm's Institutes of Roman Law, Domat's Civil Law, Pothier on Obligations, History of Civil Law in Louisiana, Civil Code and Code of Practice of Louisiana, Benedict's Admiralty Law (4th Ed.) Pomeroy's Equity (Stu-

dent's Edition), Huffcutt's Edition of Anson on Contracts, Burdick on Torts (2d Ed.), McKelvey on Evidence, Bigelow on Bills and Notes, Minor on Conflict of Laws, Richards on Insurance, Marshall on Corporations, Clark & Marshall on Crimes, Hughes Federal Practice, Louisiana statutes of a general nature, and the laws of Louisiana as settled by the decisions of the Supreme Court. Provided, that satisfactory equivalents may be accepted for any of the works above prescribed. On the production of a certificate from the committee that the candidate has been examined by them upon the above works, and that he, in their opinion, is qualified for admission to the bar, the court will admit him to a public examination, and, if such examination is satisfactory and a fee of $10 has been paid, to the clerk, a license will be granted and the prescribed oath administered. Applicants who have been rejected shall not be re-examined or admitted to practice for six months after such rejection, and a new application and certificate of competency from the committee shall be required in such cases.

There are four committees of examination, located, respectively at New Orleans, Monroe, Opelousas, and Shreveport. The several committees will meet when summoned by their respective chairmen. The public examination by the court will be held on the first Monday that the court sits in the months of October, December, February, April and June.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A license shall be granted an applicant upon production of a permit to practice in another state and evidence of good character and qualification of legal abilities as shown by an examination in open court, before one of the justices of the Supreme Court or two judges of the district court. Applicants under this rule who are rejected shall not be re-examined or admitted to practice for six months after such rejection and a

new application and certificate of competency from the proper committee shall be required in such cases.

Admission on Diploma.

Presentation of a diploma from the Law Department of the Louisiana State University or the Tulane University of Louisiana shall entitle the recipient to a license upon proof of good moral character.

Women may be Admitted.

Under Acts 1894, p. 157, women who have graduated from a law school in this state are entitled to admission to practice.

Source of Rules.

Rev. Laws 1904, §§ 111–115, 756, and page 1843; Act 93, p. 136, of 1908; Sup. Ct. Rules (54 South. vi, vii).

LOUISIANA DECISIONS.

1809 to 1913.

A complete set of Louisiana Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Martin, 12 vols.
Martin (N. S.) 8 vols.
Louisiana, 19 vols.
Robinson, 12 vols.
Louisiana Annuals, 52 vols.
Louisiana Reports, vols. 104 to 130.
Manning's Unrep. Cas.

The early volumes of the Louisiana Reports, however, have long been out of print, and are very scarce and expensive. This situation has worked the greatest inconvenience to the bench and bar for years past, and, in recognition of the general demand for a new and complete edition of these Reports, we have undertaken the publication of a complete and annotated

Reprint of the Louisiana Reports, to cover the following volumes: Martin (O. S.) 1–12; Martin (N. S.) 1–8; Louisiana, 19 vols.; Robinson, 12 vols.; Louisiana Annual, vols. 1–48; Manning's Unreported Cases—a total of 100 original volumes, to be bound in 55 books, beginning with vol. 48 La. Ann. and working backward. Everything in the original Reports, including the paging, is preserved. Full annotations are added, showing where each case has been subsequently cited by the Louisiana Supreme Court, as well as prior and subsequent reports of the same case, and also showing disposition of each case that has gone to the Supreme Court of the United States. Annotations to the Century Digest are also made, showing, in connection with each case, the exact places in the Century Digest where the cognate authorities have been collected and compared, thus bringing together all the law applicable to any particular case. References to the annotations in the American Decisions and American Reports are also added. This Reprint is sold in complete sets only. Books 6 to 55 are now issued, covering vols. 1 Louisiana to 48 Louisiana Annual. Detailed information regarding this Reprint will be sent on request.

The Southern Reporter, 60 vols., contains all decisions in Louisiana Annuals, 39 to 52, and Louisiana Reports, 104 to 130, and, in addition, all decisions for the last 26 years of Alabama, Florida, and Mississippi. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at but a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. We publish an edition of Louisiana Reports, commencing with the 49th Annual, known as the "N. R. S. Ed." Beginning with vol. 109 our edition became the "official edition." Write us for prices and full information.

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Maine.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Among the qualifications requisite for admission to the bar are citizenship and residence in the state, the age of majority, and good moral character, which last shall be certified to by some practicing attorney within the state.

Application—When to be Filed.

Applications, on blanks furnished by the Secretary of the Board of Examiners on request, should be filed with the Secretary, John B. Madigan, Houlton, Me., at least four weeks in advance of the examination. A fee of $20 shall accompany each application.

Term of Study.

Applicant must have studied law for three years either in the office of a practicing attorney or in a recognized law school, proof of which must be by certificate from the attorney in whose office such studies were pursued or by the dean or secretary of the law school, as the case may be.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held twice a year, one at Bangor, in the county of Penobscot, on the first Tuesday of February, and one at Portland, in the county of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of August. The Board of Examiners is composed of five competent lawyers of the state, appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Chief Justice. Applicant shall be required to submit to a written examination, and to an oral one, if deemed necessary, on the principles of the common law applicable to the following

subjects: Real Property, Torts, Evidence, Pleading, Contracts, Bills and Notes, Criminal Law, and such other common-law subjects as the board may from time to time select; also upon Equity. A general average of 70 per cent. is required in order to entitle applicant to the certificate of the board. The board, however, has power to establish such higher grades of standing as to them may seem proper. Any applicant failing to pass the examination may again apply after six months, by showing to the board that he has diligently pursued the study of the law six months prior to the examination. If such second application is within one year after his first examination, he shall not be required to pay an extra fee for the second examination.

After procuring his certificate from the board, the applicant can then, on motion made in open court, be regularly admitted to practice law in Maine, by any justice of the Supreme Judicial Court.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any attorney residing within or without the state, who has been a member of the bar of another state, in good standing and active practice, for at least three years, may be admitted to practice on motion before the Supreme Judicial Court, upon the production of a certificate of admission to practice in the court of last resort of such state or any Circuit Court of the United States, together with a recommendation from one of the judges of such courts.

Sex No Bar to Admission.

No person shall be denied license to practice on account of sex.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. c. 81, §§ 23–27; Rules of Bar Examiners.

MAINE DECISIONS.

1820 to 1913.

A complete set of Maine Reports (down to 1913) consists of 108 vols. All decisions of Maine subsequent to vol. 77 are reported in full in the Atlantic Reporter, 84 vols., together with all decisions for the last 28 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The Atlantic also includes some 2,500 decisions which have not been and will not be published in the State Reports. Over 150 of the omitted cases are from Maine, and can only be found in the Atlantic. Can you afford to be without part of your own state's decisions? The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at a fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write us for further information and price.

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Maryland.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The laws governing admission to practice provide that the applicant must be 21 years of age, of good moral character, and an actual bona fide resident of the state at the time he applies for admission.

Application—Where and When to be Filed—Fee.

Applications for admission shall be made by petition to the Court of Appeals, and then referred by the Court of Appeals to the board of examiners, consisting of three members of the bar of at least 10 years' standing, appointed by said court. All applications must be on blank forms, which may be obtained from the clerk of the Court of Appeals, Hon. C. C. Magruder, Annapolis, or the secretary of the board, Hon. John Hinkley, 215 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md., and must be filed with the clerk at least 10 days before the time set forth for the examination. A fee of $25 shall be paid to the treasurer of the Board of Examiners when filing the application, which sum shall entitle the applicant to three examinations and no more.

Term of Study.

Petitioner must have studied law in the office of a member of the bar of this state or in a law school of the United States for at least two years, and must file with his petition a certificate from the attorney in whose office he studied, or the dean or instructor of the law school, to the effect that petitioner has pursued under his direction for at least two years the course of study outlined below, and that petitioner is a person of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held in June and November, 30 days' notice of the time and place being given by the board. Applicants shall be tested as to their legal qualifications in the manner designated by the uniform system of examination prescribed by the Court of Appeals which includes a written examination upon the subjects of Elementary Law, Contracts, Torts, Wills and Administration of Estates, Corporations, Evidence, Equity, Real Property, Personal Property, Criminal Law, Domestic Relations, Pleading and Practice at Law and in Equity (at Common Law and in Maryland), Constitutional Law, International Law, and Legal Ethics. The board may also examine the applicant orally, if it sees fit.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Members of the bar of any other state or territory within the United States, who for five years after admission have been engaged as practitioners, judges, or teachers of law, shall be admitted, after becoming residents of this state, without examination, on proof of such former admission and of good moral character, and the payment of the usual fee for administering the oath and issuing the certificate. Proof of good moral character shall be by certificate of a judge of the state in which he was admitted or by the certificate of two members of the bar of this state showing how long they have known the applicant, that he is of good moral character, a member of the bar in good standing, and that he has been actively engaged as practitioner or teacher of the law or judge in such state for at least five years before the filing of his petition.

Admission on Diploma.

Students who have matriculated in the Law Department of the University of Maryland or the Baltimore University School of Law prior to January 1, 1898, shall be admitted as heretofore upon presentation of diplomas.

Miscellaneous.

Women shall be permitted to practice law in this state upon the same conditions and requirements as provided for with reference to men.

License to practice in the Court of Appeals entitles the holder to practice in all other courts of the state.

The Court of Appeals has decided that study of law by correspondence will not be accepted.

Source of Rules.

Pub. Gen. Laws 1904, art. 10, §§ 1–6; Laws 1902, c. 399; Rules of Ct. of App. (44 Atl. v, vi).

MARYLAND DECISIONS.

1658 to 1913.

A complete set of Maryland Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Harris & McHenry, 4 vols.
Harris & Johnson, 7 vols.
Harris & Gill, 2 vols.
Gill & Johnson, 12 vols.
Gill, 9 vols.
Bland's Chancery, 3 vols.
Maryland Chancery, 4 vols.
Maryland, 117 vols.

The Atlantic Reporter, 84 vols., contains all decisions in Maryland, vols. 64 to 117, and upward of 500 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Atlantic. The set also contains all decisions for the last 28 years from Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and

Vermont. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Atlantic Reporter costs but a small fraction of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write for price and detailed information.

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Massachusetts.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

A citizen of the United States, or an alien who has declared intention of becoming a citizen, whether man or woman, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, may be admitted to the bar, if his legal qualifications are sufficient.

Application—Preliminary Requirements—Proof of Moral Character and Course of Study—Fee.

A petition shall be filed with the clerk of the court of the county in which petitioner last studied law, at least five days before the day of the examination, and shall be accompanied by proof that the petitioner is entitled to be examined, together with evidence of his good moral character, and of the course of study, both general and legal, pursued by him. Such proof shall include: (a) a certificate signed by the applicant, stating his residence, place and date of birth, citizenship, course of general study exclusive of legal study, when and where he began the study of law, course of such study, and where he last studied, any other occupation engaged in since he began the study of law; whether he has been examined for admission to the bar before, and if so, when and where, and with what result. (b) A certificate of the attorney with whom he has studied, or of the proper officer of the law school or schools attended, containing statements as to the applicant's moral character and the course of legal study pursued by him. Blank forms for the certificates mentioned above may be obtained from the clerk of court or the secretary of the Board of Examiners, Frederick L. Greene, Greenfield, Mass. Petition must be accompanied by entry fee of $15 and a further fee of $10 for any subsequent petition. Any person who has studied at a law school connected with a college or uni-

versity within the commonwealth may file his application either in the county in which such law school is established or in the county of Suffolk.

General Education.

Applicant must have at least the equivalent of a high school education. After February 1, 1914, applicant must show by certificate that he is a graduate of a college or has passed the entrance examinations of a college, or of the College Entrance Examination Board or examinations substantially equivalent thereto; or has complied with the entrance requirements of a college; or is a graduate of a day high school or of a school of equal grade; or has passed the examination given for admission to the State Normal Schools of Massachusetts in the following subjects: (1) Language: English with its grammar and literature. (2) United States History: The history and civil government of Massachusetts and the United States, with related geography and so much of English history as is directly contributory to a knowledge of United States history. (3) Latin or French. (4) Algebra or Plane Geometry. (5) Any two of the following: Physiology and Hygiene; Physics; Chemistry; Botany; Physical Geography. A certificate or certificates showing compliance with the foregoing requirements must be filed with the chairman of the board at least 10 days before the examination which the applicant desires to take.

Term of Study.

No person shall be eligible for examination for admission to the bar until he shall have devoted three full years or their equivalent (usual vacations excepted) to the study of law. The board will consider as a compliance with this rule three years study in any law school having a three year course and holding regular day sessions, or four years study in any evening law school having a four year course, or three years

study in the office of an attorney at law or elsewhere under proper direction with not more than eight weeks vacation in each year. Such period of study may be spent partly in a law school and partly in an attorney's office or elsewhere under proper directions.

Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held in Boston on or about January 1st and July 1st of each year. Due notice of the time and place will be given. Such examinations shall be in writing and shall be based upon the following subjects, or some portion thereof: Contracts, Torts, Real Property, Criminal Law, Evidence, Equity, Corporations, Partnership, Mortgages, Suretyship, Agency, Sales, Negotiable Instruments, Bailments, Carriers, Wills, Probate Law, Domestic Relations, Trusts, Pleading, Practice, Constitutional Law, Bankruptcy, and Legal Ethics. In addition, the applicant should have knowledge of the general principles of common law and of the most important provisions of the Massachusetts statutes.

The names and places of residence of all persons recommended by the board for admission shall be published once a week for three successive weeks, in two daily newspapers published in Baltimore, before the day fixed for the ratification of the report of the board. If no exceptions are filed to the report of the board within thirty days after such report is filed, the recommendations contained in such report shall be adopted, and the applicants admitted or rejected, as recommended. No rejected person shall be re-examined within five months from the prior examination.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A citizen of the United States, or an alien who has declared his intention to become a citizen, whether man or woman, admitted to practice before the highest tribunal of another state or country, of which he was an inhabitant, may be ad-

mitted to examination upon proof of such former admission and of good moral character, together with recommendations from at least two members of the bar to which applicant was admitted, and, if possible, a recommendation from a judge of the highest court in the jurisdiction where applicant was admitted; also one or more recommendations, if possible, from members of the bar in Massachusetts. Blank certificates and forms may be procured from any of the clerks of court, and each petition should be accompanied by a fee of $15. One so admitted in another jurisdiction, who has practiced there for three years, may be admitted here without examination, in the discretion of the board.

Miscellaneous.

Women shall be granted licenses to practice upon showing the qualifications before enumerated. No person who does not intend to practice as an attorney in this commonwealth shall be entitled to examination.

Source of Rules.

Rev. Laws, c. 165, §§ 39–43, as amended by Acts 1904, c. 355; Statutes and Rules in force March, 1912.

MASSACHUSETTS DECISIONS.

1804 to 1913.

A complete set of Massachusetts Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Massachusetts, 17 vols.
Pickering, 24 vols.
Metcalf, 13 vols.
Cushing, 12 vols.
Gray, 16 vols.
Allen, 14 vols.
Massachusetts, vols. 97 to 211.

The Northeastern Reporter, 99 vols., contains all decisions in Massachusetts, vols. 139 to 211, and all decisions for the last 28 years of Illinois, Indiana, New York, and Ohio. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Northeastern Reporter, containing, as it does, all current decisions of the states in which the great commercial centers are located, is considered the best set of commercial and corporation reports extant. We will supply full information and prices on request.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Michigan.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

Every person who is a resident and a citizen of the United States, of full age and of good moral character (which last shall be certified to by at least two members of the bar of this state in good standing, and by the judge of the circuit in which applicant resides, if applicant is known to such judge), shall be admitted to the bar of this state upon presentation of a certificate of approval from the board of examiners.

Application—When to be Filed—Fee.

Applications, on blank forms which may be obtained of the secretary, must be filed with the secretary at least 10 days prior to the examination, and must be accompanied by a fee of $10, which shall entitle the candidate to two examinations. The present secretary is W. W. Hyde, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Preliminary Education—Term of Study.

The board of examiners will regard applicants who have received bachelor's degrees from any reputable college or university as having the requisite general educational qualifications for admission to the bar. A similar presumption will be made in favor of all graduates of normal or high schools in the state of Michigan, or other reputable institutions of a similar character, also any person possessing a teacher's certificate issued by any board of school examiners in the state of Michigan for the first grade, or higher. In the absence of any of the above evidence, applicants will be examined, before taking the legal examination, in the subjects of arithmetic, grammar, elementary algebra, general American and English history, civil government, composition and rhetoric, and English literature.

In filing an application, the petitioner shall satisfy the board that he has diligently pursued the study of law for three years.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held at Lansing at least twice a year, usually on the second Wednesday of the October and April terms of the Supreme Court. The board of examiners is composed of five competent lawyers of the state, appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Supreme Court. The examination shall be partly written and partly oral, and shall include the following subjects: Administration of Estates, including Wills; Agency, Bailments and Carriers, Bills and Notes, Common Law, Contracts, Constitutional Law, Corporations, both Public and Private, Criminal Law and Procedure, Damages, Domestic Relations, Equity Jurisprudence and Procedure, Evidence, Insurance, Mortgages, Real and Personal, Partnership, Pleading and Practice at Common Law and under the Michigan Laws, Personal Property, Real Property, including Landlord and Tenant; Fixtures and Easements, Torts, Legal Ethics, Trusts, Michigan Statute Law, International Law, Suretyship, Fraud, Jurisdiction and Practice of the United States Courts, and any other subjects that the board of examiners may choose to add. A minimum of 70 per cent. shall be required for qualification. In case of failure, the second test can only be taken six months or more after such failure, and the application in such case must state that that length of time has been spent diligently in the study of law.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

When an applicant shall furnish a certificate to practice in a court of last resort of another state, or in any Circuit or District Court of the United States, together with the recommendation of a judge of the court of last resort of such state, the Supreme Court, in its discretion, may grant a license on motion of an attorney of said court.

Admission on Diploma.

One graduated from the Law Department of the University of Michigan or the Detroit College of Law shall be admitted to practice on presentation of diploma and avowal of the prescribed oath.

Sex No Bar to Admission.

No person shall be denied admission on account of sex.

Source of Rules.

Comp. Laws 1897, §§ 1119–1121, 1123, 1124; Rules Board of Examiners.

MICHIGAN DECISIONS.

1836 to 1913.

A complete set of Michigan Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Harrington, 1 vol.
Walker, 1 vol.
Douglas, 2 vols.
Michigan, 169 vols.

The Northwestern Reporter, 137 vols., contains all decisions of Michigan subsequent to vol. 40. This represents 80 per cent. of all the decisions of the state, and includes a large number of decisions which have not as yet been published in the State Reports. It also contains all decisions for the last 34 years of Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and all the decisions of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells at less than 20 per cent. of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write for full information and prices.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Minnesota.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

In this state the rules of the Supreme Court require that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States, a citizen and resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last must be certified to by two practicing attorneys in this state.

Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Fee.

Applications, on forms prescribed by the Board of Examiners, should be filed with the Secretary, Eli Southworth, Shakopee, Minn., at least three weeks before the examination. Such applications shall contain the applicant's affidavit as to his name, age, and occupation, if any; his citizenship and present residence, how long he has resided in this state, and his place of residence during the preceding three years; the course or nature of his general education, in what educational institution it was pursued, and the time spent therein. All applicants, except attorneys of five years' standing, shall also state in their affidavit where and during what time they have studied law, in what school, if any, and for what period of time, the name and place of residence of every attorney in this state and elsewhere in whose office they have studied, and the period of study in such office. A fee of $15 shall accompany each application.

General Education.

Applicants, other than attorneys of five years' standing, shall satisfactorily prove to the board that they have passed examination in one year's Latin, English history, American history, English composition and rhetoric, and the common school branches, or shall be subjected to an examination therein by the board before being admitted to the bar examination.

Term of Study.

A person who shall have studied law for three years, within the five years preceding his application, either in a law school or in the office of a practicing attorney, or in both, provided at least six months was spent in the office of a practicing attorney in this state, shall be eligible to the bar examination. If for at least six months the candidate has pursued his studies in the office of a practicing attorney in this state as prescribed, the board may, in its discretion, accept in lieu of the remainder of the time required to be passed in a law office or school an equivalent period of study, irrespective of the manner or place in which it was spent.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held in the cities of St. Paul, Minneapolis, Winona, Mankato, Duluth and Fergus Falls, on the following dates: First Tuesday after first Monday in January; first Tuesdays in May and September. Such examinations are upon the following subjects: The law of Real Property, including Mortgages and other liens on Real Property and Conveyances, Trusts, Taxation, Equity Jurisprudence, Minnesota Statute Law, Code Pleading and Practice, Constitutional Law, Conflict of Laws, Criminal Law, Evidence, Corporation Law, including both Private and Municipal Corporations, Contracts, including Sales, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Landlord and Tenant, Partnership, Agency, Suretyship, Frauds, Damages, Chattel Mortgages and Liens on Personal Property, Torts, including Negligence, Domestic Relations, Executors and Administrators, Wills, and Legal Ethics. In connection with the foregoing topics a knowledge of the common law as affected by Minnesota statute law will be required. A general average of 75 per cent. shall be required for qualification. Where the general average of an applicant is less than 75 per cent., he shall be re-examined in all subjects in which he fell

below 75 per cent.: provided, that where an applicant's marks are less than 60 per cent. on not less than one-fourth of the subjects, or less than 75 per cent. on not less than one-half of the subjects, he shall be re-examined in all subjects. If the test is favorable, the board shall so signify and the oath of office shall be administered and license granted.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney of five years' standing from any other state or territory, or from the District of Columbia, may, in the discretion of the board, be admitted without examination, upon making application, accompanied by his certificate of admission and the certificate of a judge of a court of record or of two practicing attorneys of such state, showing that he is of good moral character; also a like certificate from two practicing attorneys in this state. A fee of $15 shall accompany the petition. Such application may be acted upon by the board at any time, without waiting for a regular meeting. Any attorney of less than five years standing from any other state or territory, or from the District of Columbia, who has studied law, either in a law school or in the office of a practicing attorney, or both, for a period of not less than three years, six months of which period shall have been spent in study in the office of a practicing attorney in this state, may be examined by said board as prescribed.

Admission on Diploma.

The foregoing rules do not apply to graduates of the College of Law of the State University, the St. Paul College of Law, or of any law school in the state which has the certificate of the Supreme Court approving the course of study, faculty, etc. Such graduates are admitted, without examination or fee, at any time within two years after graduation, on presentation of diploma.

Source of Rules.

Gen. Laws 1891, c. 36; Gen. Laws 1893, c. 129; Laws 1899, c. 60; Laws 1901, c. 100; Rev. Laws 1905, c. 35; Rules Sup. Ct. May 29, 1891, as amended. Rules Board of Examiners.

MINNESOTA DECISIONS.

1851 to 1913.

A complete set of Minnesota Reports (down to 1913) consists of 118 vols. All decisions in vols. 26 to 118, and many other decisions not yet published in the State Reports, are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 137 vols. These represent more than 75 per cent. of all the Minnesota decisions. The Northwestern also contains all decisions for the last 34 years of Iowa, Michigan, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and all decisions of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Northwestern is in general use, and is cited by both the bench and bar. Write for full information and prices.

West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Mississippi.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The candidate for admission in this state shall prove that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The application shall be made in writing to the court of chancery for some county in the district of his residence. The chancellor shall in open court propound to the candidate questions upon the subjects of the law of Real Property, Personal Property, Pleading, Evidence, Commercial Law, Criminal Law, Chancery and Chancery Pleading, of the statute law of the state, and of the Constitutions of the United States and of the state of Mississippi, and shall refer the written answers to the chancellor of another district of the state, who shall pass upon the same, and shall certify to the chancellor before whom the examination was held his conclusions as to the sufficiency or insufficiency of the applicant's legal learning. If such conclusions are favorable, the candidate will be granted a license upon taking the prescribed oath. An annual privilege license of $10 to the state, and usually one of $5 to the city where he practices, shall be paid by the successful candidate. The dismissal of an application for license to practice shall not bar another application by the same person after the expiration of six months from the date of his application.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys from other states shall be admitted in this state upon the same conditions as are imposed upon attorneys of this state by such other states.

Admission on Diploma.

If the candidate be a graduate of the Law Department of the University of Mississippi and of good moral character, he shall be admitted upon presentation of diploma.

Source of Rules.

Code 1906, §§ 202–209, 211; Laws 1912, c. 204.

MISSISSIPPI DECISIONS.

1820 to 1913.

A complete set of Mississippi Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Freeman's Chancery, 1 vol.
Smedes & Marshall's Chancery, 1 vol.
Walker, 1 vol.
Howard, 7 vols.
Smedes & Marshall, 14 vols.
Mississippi, vols. 23 to 100.

We have reprinted the Mississippi Reports, covering the following volumes: Freeman's Chancery; Smedes & Marshall's Chancery; Walker (1 Miss.); Howard (2–8 Miss.); Smedes & Marshall (9–22 Miss.); and Mississippi, vols. 23–63—a total of 65 original volumes, in a series of 31 books. Everything in the original Reports, including the paging, is preserved. Full annotations are added, showing where each case has been subsequently cited by the Mississippi Supreme Court, as well as prior and subsequent reports of the same case, and also showing the disposition of each case that has gone to the Supreme Court of the United States. Annotations to the Century Digest are also made, showing, in connection with each case, the exact places in the Century Digest where the cognate authorities have been collected and compared, thus

bringing together all the law applicable to any particular case. References to the annotations in the American Decisions and American Reports are also added. This Reprint is sold in complete sets only. Detailed information will be furnished on request.

The Southern Reporter, 60 vols., contains all Mississippi decisions subsequent to vol. 63, and all decisions for the last 26 years of Alabama, Florida, and Louisiana. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Southern is the only medium through which all of the current Mississippi decisions may be had, and which furnishes them promptly. Write for price and detailed information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Missouri.

Age—Residence—Character.

Every applicant for a license to practice shall produce satisfactory evidence that he is 21 years of age, of good moral character, and a resident of the state. Proof of age and residence may be made by his affidavit. Proof of good moral character shall be by written certificate, signed by the judge of the circuit court or of the court of common pleas and three members of the bar of the county where applicant resides, or has lately resided.

Application—When to be Filed—Fee.

Applications, on forms prescribed by the board of examiners and furnished upon request by the clerk of the Supreme Court, must be filed with the clerk at Jefferson City at least 10 days before the date set for examination and must be accompanied by a fee of $10. The applicant shall file with his application all the proof required by the rules of the board, as shown in the paragraphs above and below.

General Education.

Applicant shall file with his application satisfactory proof that he has had a preliminary education substantially equivalent to that obtained through a common or grammar school course of study and possesses a fair knowledge of civil government, American and English literature, general history, and American and English constitutional history. Such proof may be made by exhibiting the diploma of any university or college in good standing, or diploma of a high school whose graduates are permitted to matriculate at a state university without an examination, or affidavit of the principal or teachers of a high school under whom the applicant has studied,

designating the studies pursued, the length of time devoted to each, the applicant's degree of proficiency in each study and showing that the applicant has a preliminary education as shown above and a fair knowledge of the subjects given above, or a diploma from any academy or preparatory school whose course of study has been passed upon and accepted by the Board of Law Examiners. All applicants who cannot comply with either of the above requirements shall be subjected to an examination upon their general education and upon their knowledge of the subjects specified above. A minimum average of 70 per cent., based on a scale of 100 per cent., shall be necessary to qualify the applicant for the law examination. Applicants for this preliminary examination must present themselves at the clerk's office at 2 o'clock on the Saturday next preceding the Monday upon which the law examination will be held.

Term of Study.

While no particular period of study is prescribed, the rules of the Board of Examiners provide that no person will be examined as to his knowledge of the law, until he has carefully read and studied at least one standard unabridged textbook on each of the subjects listed under heading "Examination," below. Every applicant for admission on examination shall file with the application his affidavit, and the affidavit of at least one other credible person in support thereof, setting forth in detail the several text-books read by him, together with the dates when read and the time consumed in the reading thereof, respectively: Provided, that this rule shall not apply to graduates of any reputable law school.

Examination—Regulation—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held at Jefferson City, usually in January and June. The exact date is fixed by the Board of Examiners. Such examinations shall also be held at St. Louis

and Kansas City, and at such other cities in the state as the Supreme Court may direct, and at times fixed by said court. If satisfied that the requirements in the above paragraphs have been complied with, the Board of Examiners will examine the candidate in writing upon the following subjects: Contracts, Criminal Law and Procedure, Torts, Domestic Relations, Agency, Public and Private Corporations, Partnership, Real Property, Personal Property, Sales, Bailments, Carriers, Common-Law Pleading, Code Pleading, Equity, Evidence, Wills and Probate, Constitutional Law, Negotiable Instruments, Extraordinary Legal Remedies, Conflict of Laws, Insurance, Pleading and Practice under the Missouri Statutes, and Legal Ethics. All examinations shall be written and the applicants shall be graded on a scale of 100. The board shall recommend for admission any applicant, otherwise qualified, who has made a general average of 70 per cent. provided, that he shall attain a grade of not less than 50 per cent. in all subjects. An applicant failing to make 50 per cent. in any subject may, at any time within one year, take another examination in such subject, and shall be recommended for a license, provided he attains a grade of 70 per cent. therein. Any applicant failing to make a general average of 70 per cent. in his first examination may, at any time within a year thereafter, take another examination in those subjects in which he failed to make a grade of 70 per cent. but none other, and he shall be recommended for a license, provided he attains a general average of 70 per cent. in the second examination. In case of success, the oath will be administered and license granted.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person becoming a resident of this state after having been admitted to the bar in any other state may, in the discretion of the Supreme Court, be admitted to practice in this state without examination, upon proof of the other qualifications re-

quired by this act, and proof that he has been licensed and has practiced law regularly for three years in the state from which he comes.

Source of Rules.

Rev. St. 1909, §§ 939–948.

MISSOURI DECISIONS.

1821 to 1913.

A complete set of Missouri Reports (down to 1913) consists of 241 vols. Supreme and 165 Appeals. All decisions subsequent to volume 88 Supreme and 93 Appeals are reported in the Southwestern Reporter, 151 vols., together with all decisions for the last 27 years from Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Texas, and all decisions of Indian Territory. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Missouri Court of Appeals was organized in 1876. The final jurisdiction was very low, and until 1902 it was not regarded as a court of last resort. The jurisdiction was changed in 1902, and we then began to publish the decisions in the Southwestern Reporter.

We will furnish prices and full information on request.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Montana.

Citizenship—Age—Residence—Character.

The applicant for admission in this state must be a citizen of the United States, or a resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citizen, of full age and of good moral character, which last must be evidenced by testimonials or other proof satisfactory to the court. If such testimonials are furnished by others than attorneys of this state, they must be in the form of affidavits.

Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents.

Application must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Helena, Mont., at least ten days prior to the date of the examination, and must be accompanied by the various proofs required by the rules as shown in the paragraphs above and below.

Term of Study.

Applicant shall file with his petition a certificate of two reputable lawyers of this state (or the affidavits of two non-resident attorneys) that he has been engaged in the study of law for two successive years prior to the time of making his application.

Examination — Regulations — Scope — Fee — Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held in Supreme Court rooms on the first Wednesday after the first Tuesday of June and December. Such examinations are held orally and in writing in open court, and shall be strict both as to elementary principles and the Codes and practice of this state. The admission fee is $5.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A citizen of the United States, or a resident of this state who has bona fide declared his intention of becoming a citi-

zen, who has been admitted to practice before the highest tribunal of another state or of a foreign country where the common law exists as a basis, may be admitted here, with or without examination, in the discretion of the court, upon production of his or her license, together with certificates showing good moral character. Candidates for admission under this rule may make application in open court at any time. Such application must be made upon motion of the Attorney General, or one of his assistants, and upon the verified petition of the applicant, showing where, with whom, and for what period he has studied, where and how long he has practiced, if such he has, his standing in the court in which he last practiced, and the recommendation of the presiding judge of such court. If the applicant has never practiced, he shall so state and shall furnish the same evidence of good moral character that a candidate for examination is required to furnish. All such applicants shall be personally present in court when the motion is made.

Sex No Bar to Admission.

The foregoing rules apply to women as well as to men.

Source of Rules.

Rev. Codes 1907, §§ 6381–6385; Laws 1911, c. 13; Sup. Ct. Rules in effect Nov. 28, 1912.

MONTANA DECISIONS.

1868 to 1913.

A complete set of Montana Reports (down to 1913) consists of 45 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 128 vols., contains all decisions subsequent to vol. 3 Montana, and all decisions for the last 30 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Nevada,

New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all decisions of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Owing to the limited number of local precedents, it is necessary to go outside of Montana for case-law authorities, and the Pacific Reporter is the medium naturally chosen. Indeed, the set is usually considered indispensable in all the Pacific Coast states. This is especially true as to Montana, for the reason that the Montana Code was adapted from that of California, and the courts follow the California decisions closely. The Pacific contains 75 per cent. of all the California decisions, including hundreds that are nowhere else reported. Write for price and full information.

West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Nebraska.

Citizenship—Age—Residence—Character.

When applying for admission to the bar, the applicant must show that he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of Nebraska, 21 years of age at the time of application, and of good moral character.

Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Fee.

At least four weeks prior to the day set for the examinations, the applicant shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Lincoln, Neb., a written request in his own handwriting, subscribed by himself, together with his personal affidavit as to the qualifications mentioned above and below. These proofs shall state, too, the time and place of preparatory study, and shall contain the affidavit of two reputable citizens of the applicant's own community vouching for his morality and reputation in that community, and the names and addresses of three persons, other than those certifying for him, of whom further inquiry as to his character and qualifications may be made by the board of examiners. At the time of filing application, the petitioner shall deposit with the clerk the sum of $5.

General Education—Term of Study.

Before attempting the examination, applicant must prove, either by school, college or teacher's certificate or diploma or in examination before the bar commission, that he has had preliminary education equivalent to that involved in the completion of the first three years of a high school course accredited by the state department of public instruction. He shall also satisfy the examiners by his own affidavit, and by the affidavit or certificate of his preceptor or preceptors, that he has, for a period of three years, diligently pursued his legal studies in a reputable law school or in the office of a practicing attorney, or partly in one and partly in the other. At least one year

of such office study shall have been passed in a law office of this state.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time of Holding.

Examinations will be held on the second Tuesday of June and the third Tuesday of November, and at such other times as the commission may deem advisable. Except for the division of the questions and answers into oral and written, the method of conducting the examination is left to the discretion of the commission, consisting of five attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court each year. As soon as practicable after the conclusion of the examination, the board shall report to the court the results, and the names of the persons entitled to admission as decided by a majority of the board, which persons shall thereupon be admitted to practice upon taking the oath prescribed by law. If the applicant is disqualified, he shall not be admitted to examination for one year from the time of such failure, and until he shall have filed a certificate that he has studied law for one year since his rejection.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any practicing attorney becoming a resident of this state, who has been admitted in a court of record of another state or territory, must make his application as required by these rules and present proof by certificate that he is a licensed practitioner in a court of record of another state where the requirements for admission when he was admitted were equal to those now prescribed in this state, or, that he has practiced law five full years under license in such state within the ten years next preceding the date of his application.

Registration at Commencement of Study.

Every person applying for admission as having studied in the office of a practicing attorney in this state must have registered with the clerk of the Supreme Court at the beginning of his term of study, giving his name, address, and the name

and address of the attorney in whose office he is studying. A fee of 50 cents will be required from every applicant registered.

Law School Graduates.

Graduates from the College of Law of the State University and the Creighton College of Law shall make application and present proofs of qualifications in the same manner as required of other applicants. If otherwise satisfactory, they will be admitted without further examination.

Source of Rules.

Comp. St. 1907, c. 9; Rules Sup. Ct.

NEBRASKA DECISIONS.

1854 to 1913.

A complete set of Nebraska Reports (down to 1913) consists of 90 vols. The Northwestern Reporter, 137 vols., contains all decisions subsequent to vol. 8 Nebraska, including the decisions of the Supreme Court Commissioners, representing nearly 90 per cent. of all the decisions of the state. These Commissioners' Decisions are also published in a series of reports known as "Nebraska Unofficial Reports," of which series there are five volumes. The Northwestern Reporter contains, in addition to the above, all decisions for the last 34 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Wisconsin, and all decisions of Dakota Territory, and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set sells for about one-fifth of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Nevada.

Residence—Age—Character.

The applicant for admission in this state shall be a bona fide resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Application—Fee.

Application shall be made to the district judge, who shall refer it to the Supreme Court. Before filing the application a fee of $35 must be deposited with the clerk, which sum shall be returned in case the application is rejected.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

The Supreme Court, on application of the district judge, of any judicial district, will appoint the district judge and at least two attorneys, residents of the district, to constitute a committee of examiners. This committee shall test the applicant upon his legal attainments by examination in open court on the first day of the term, the questions to be answered in writing upon the subjects of the history of Nevada and of the United States, the constitutional relations of the state and federal government, the jurisdiction of the various courts of Nevada and of the United States, the various sources of municipal law of Nevada, the general principles of the common law relating to property and personal rights and obligations, the general grounds of equity jurisdiction and the principles of equity jurisprudence, rules and principles of pleading and evidence, practice under the Civil and Criminal Codes of Nevada, and remedies in hypothetical cases. The committee shall also inquire into the course and duration of the applicant's studies and as to the facts of his age, residence, and good moral character.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One who has been admitted upon a creditable examination in any other state, territory, or foreign country where the common law of England is the basis of jurisprudence may be licensed here, upon proof of such fact and a certificate of some responsible party that applicant is of good moral character.

Women may be Admitted.

The foregoing rules apply to women as well as to men.

Source of Rules.

Comp. St. 1900, §§ 2612–2618; Sup. Ct. Rules in effect April 1, 1912.

NEVADA DECISIONS.

1865 to 1913.

A complete set of Nevada Reports (down to 1913) consists of 33 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 16 are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 128 vols., together with all decisions for the last 30 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all decisions of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Owing to the small number of local precedents, the Nevada attorney is forced to look to the neighboring states for his case-law authorities. The Pacific Reporter, containing, as it does, upwards of 75 per cent. of all the decisions of the Pacific states, and being the only medium through which a large proportion of them may be had, is the natural selection. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

New Hampshire.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

The applicant for a license to practice shall be a citizen of the state, of the age of 21 years, and of good moral character.

Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Term of Study.

He shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court, Concord, N. H., at least 14 days before the regular June or December session, a petition stating his residence, the date and place of his birth, the term during which he has studied law, and the name and residence of the person with whom he studied; and he shall file therewith certificates showing that he is of good moral character and that he has studied law as set forth in the petition. Term of study required is three years, and may be pursued in the office of a member of the bar in good standing or in a reputable law school. If the papers so filed show that he is entitled to be examined, he will be allowed to take the examination at the next meeting of the committee.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held at Concord, beginning on the Thursday before the last Saturday of June and the third Tuesday in December.

The candidate shall pass a satisfactory examination on the various branches of law before a committee appointed by the Supreme Court, and shall average 70 per cent. in the correctness of his answers to have them considered satisfactory. A person who fails in an examination for admission to the bar will not be admitted to another examination until the court, upon special consideration of the case, make an order to that effect.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One admitted to practice in the highest court of another state may be admitted here, without examination as to legal qualifications, upon production of proof of such admission, that he is of good moral character, that he has practiced law in the state of his admission for at least one year, and that he is a resident of this state at the time of application. Proof of admission in such former state will be exclusively by certificate from a judge of the highest court in such state, under seal of the court.

Filing Certificate Before Commencement of Study.

Any person proposing to study law with a view to applying for admission to the bar shall, within 14 days after commencing the study, file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate stating his age, residence, what preparatory education he has had, the name and residence of person with whom he is studying, and the date when he commenced the study; also a certificate of the person with whom he is studying, stating the fact and when the study began.

Source of Rules.

59 Atl. vii–viii.

NEW HAMPSHIRE DECISIONS.

1816 to 1913.

A complete set of New Hampshire Reports (down to 1913) consists of 75 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 63 are reported in the Atlantic Reporter, 84 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 28 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont, including upward of 2,500 decisions that have

been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Reporter. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full particulars and price.

West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

New Jersey.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

To procure a license in this state, the applicant shall be 21 years of age and of good moral character, and recommended to the Governor for a license.

Application—When to be Filed—Proof of Qualifications.

Applicant must file notice of his intention to apply for admission to the bar with the clerk of the circuit court of the county in which he served his clerkship, or in which he resides, two months prior to taking the examination, evidence of which fact, by certificate of said clerk of circuit court, must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, Trenton, N. J., together with the other proofs mentioned hereafter, at least 20 days before the first day of the term. He shall also file with the clerk of the Supreme Court proof of all the qualifications as to age, residence, moral character, general education, clerkship, term of study, etc., required by the rules. Proof of qualifications as to age, residence, moral character, clerkship and term of study may be supplied by certificate or affidavit, or both. Proof of general education shall be furnished by one of the means specified below.

General Education.

At least three years before taking the bar examination the applicant must have passed his final examination for graduation in a college, university, public high school, or private school approved by the Board of Examiners, evidence of which fact, by certificate or otherwise, must be submitted to and approved by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction before being filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, or must have passed an equivalent examination to be held

under the supervision of the Bar Examiners. These preliminary examinations are held in each county of the state on the first Friday and Saturday of February, May, and October, at the times and places at which county examinations are held for teachers' licenses. Information regarding the exact times and places may be obtained from the superintendent of schools of the respective counties. Each candidate will be examined upon ten subjects (of which Composition and Orthography must be two) that he may select from the following list: Advanced History of the United States, General History, Advanced Arithmetic, Advanced Algebra, Plane Geometry, Physiology, Grammar, Composition, Orthography, Geography, Civics, Physics, Latin, French, Bookkeeping, Business Practice. The county Board of Examiners will notify the State Superintendent of Public Instruction of those who pass the examination, whereupon the Superintendent will issue certificate of that fact to the successful candidate for presentation to the clerk of the Supreme Court, as above required.

Term of Study.

A regular clerkship for a term of three years shall be served with some practicing attorney of the court before entering upon the examination. Any portion of the time, not to exceed 27 months, may be spent in regular attendance at a reputable law school. The applicant shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court, at the commencement of the clerkship, a certificate of the attorney that the clerkship has begun.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations for attorneys and counselors are held on the first Friday of the February, June, and November terms, at Trenton.

The topics and books on which the applicants will be examined, are published by the Board of Examiners and may be obtained upon requisition to the clerk of the Supreme Court,

at Trenton. The examinations are written and oral, and are conducted by the Board of Examiners, consisting of three counselors appointed by the court. Board shall report to the Supreme Court the names of those candidates who passed the examination successfully. The prescribed oath must be taken before admission is granted.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney admitted in another state, whose clerkship and profession in that state, or in this, or in both, have been pursued for a term of three years shall be eligible to examination, upon proof of good moral character, provided that he may take the examination as to general education at any time before taking the bar examination. In case such attorney has been actively engaged in practice in such other state for ten years, he shall not be required to take the examination as to preliminary education. Two months' notice must be given of applicant's intention to take the examination, same as prescribed for other applicants.

Admission as Counselor—Women may be Admitted.

No one shall be recommended for license to practice as a counselor until he shall have practiced as an attorney in the Supreme Court of this state for three years and given proof in examination of his legal ability, or, if he has practiced in another state, until the whole period of his practice in this and such other state shall be six years, the last year of which period must have been in this state. No application is necessary to take the counselors' examination, but 20 days' notice should be given to the clerk of the Supreme Court by those intending to take it. Women may be licensed upon complying with the prescribed requirements.

Source of Rules.

Comp. St. 1910, p. 4055, § 12; Rules Sup. Ct. and Board of Examiners in force March, 1911.

NEW JERSEY DECISIONS.

1790 to 1913.

Complete sets of New Jersey Reports (down to 1913) consist of:

New Jersey Law, 81 vols., 1790–1913.

New Jersey Equity, 79 vols., 1830–1913.

The Atlantic Reporter, 84 vols., contains all decisions of New Jersey subsequent to 47 Law and 40 Equity. It also contains all decisions for the last 28 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Atlantic Reporter includes upward of 2,500 decisions that have not been and will not be published in the State Reports. Nearly 1,000 of the omitted decisions are from New Jersey. Regarding the value of these decisions as precedents, we quote from the report of the committee on reporting and digesting to the American Bar Association, 1898: "In New Jersey the judges and reporters have excluded or omitted from the reports 667 cases which have been published in the first 33 vols. of the Atlantic Reporter. * * * Some of them are decisions which have proved to be the controlling authorities, and have become leading cases in some branch of law or practice." In view of this statement from such an impartial authority, can you afford to practice without all of these decisions? Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

New Mexico.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

The petitioner for license to practice in this state shall be a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his bona fide intention of becoming such, and shall be a resident of this territory, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Application—Form and Contents—Fee.

At least 30 days before the time set for holding the examination, the applicant shall file with the secretary of the Board of Examiners at Santa Fé a petition under oath, stating the time and place of his birth, and his place of residence during the past five years, accompanied by the proofs specified below as to term of study and the certificate of some reputable attorney or other credible person vouching for his character. It shall contain, too, a statement of all the facts material to his preparatory work. The application must be accompanied by a fee of $15 for the Board of Examiners of which sum the clerk of the Supreme Court receives $5.

Term of Study.

Applicant must have diligently pursued the study of law either in some reputable law school or in the office of some member of the bar of this territory for at least two years, and his petition must state when and where such studies were carried on.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held on the first day of each regular term of the Supreme Court in January and on the first day of the midsummer session of the Supreme Court at Santa Fé. The

application shall be referred to the Board of Examiners, consisting of three members of the bar of this territory, who shall in open court examine the applicants upon the subjects of Real and Personal Property, Contracts, Partnership, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Principal and Surety, Executors and Administrators, Bailments, Corporations, Personal Rights, Domestic Relations, the Principles of Constitutional Law, Wills, Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading, Evidence, Criminal Law and such other subject as the board shall direct. Such examination shall be oral or written, or both, in the discretion of the court, and the board shall report the results thereof to the Supreme Court. Any applicant who fails to pass shall be notified as to subjects in which he qualified and those in which he did not qualify, and shall have the option of appearing for examination at any time within one year without additional charge and taking another examination on those subjects in which he was found deficient. If at the time of such adverse report such applicant is practicing under a temporary license, the board may recommend that such license be extended for a period of not to exceed one year. Any applicant who has taken the examination twice, as prescribed by law, and failed, shall not be permitted to again become an applicant until two years after his last failure, and he shall then file a new application and take the whole examination as prescribed by law. An average valuation of 68 per cent. on all the questions propounded is necessary to entitle the candidate to admission.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person who has been admitted to practice by the highest court of general original jurisdiction of any other state or territory, and who has practiced for at least three years immediately prior to the filing of his application, shall upon the recommendation of the board be granted a certificate without

examination. He shall file his application, accompanied by proper certificate other than his own, with the secretary of the Board of Examiners at least 30 days before the date of the examination, and such application must show the date of his admission, the name of the court in which he was admitted, and the length of time he has been engaged in active practice.

Miscellaneous.

The district courts shall have power to issue to any proper person, who has filed his application for admission with the Board of Examiners, a temporary license, to expire at the first meeting of the Board of Bar Examiners at Santa Fé after the same is granted.

Attorneys who have been admitted to practice while bona fide residents of this state shall not be precluded from practicing in any of the courts of the state by reason of their subsequent removal from the state.

Source of Rules.

Sup. Ct. Rules in force April 15, 1912.

NEW MEXICO DECISIONS.

1852 to 1913.

A complete set of New Mexico Reports (down to 1913) consists of 16 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 2 are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 128 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 30 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple mat-

ter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The limited number of local decisions increases the necessity of using decisions from other states as precedents. The Pacific Reporter, containing, as it does, the decisions of the neighboring states, is naturally the medium which furnishes the decisions desired. It is so generally used and cited in New Mexico that it may be regarded as indispensable. Write for price and complete information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

New York.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

The applicant for admission to practice shall prove to the Board of Examiners that he is a citizen of the United States, has been an actual resident of this state for 6 months immediately preceding his application, and is 21 years of age, and shall offer to the Supreme Court evidence of good moral character, which last must be shown by the affidavits of two reputable persons of the town or city in which he resides, one of whom must be a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court. He shall also show to the Board of Examiners that he has not been examined and refused admission to practice within 3 months immediately preceding.

Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Fee.

Each applicant for examination must file with the secretary of the board of examiners, Hon. Franklin M. Danaher, Bensen Bldg., Albany, N. Y., at least 15 days before the examination, proof of the qualifications as to age, residence, general education, clerkship, term of study, etc., mentioned in the paragraphs above and below. A fee of $15 must be paid to the treasurer at the time the application is filed. This fee will entitle the applicant to three examinations. The petition for examination must be entitled in the department in which applicant resides, but he may appear for examination in any department, whether a resident thereof or not, provided he secures the permission of the board at least 15 days before the examination.

General Education.

Those applicants who are not graduates of colleges of good standing, or attorneys admitted in other states, before entering

upon the clerkship or attendance at a law school as prescribed below, shall undergo an examination under the authority of the State University in English, three years; Mathematics, two years; Latin, two years; Science, one year; History, two years; or in their substantial equivalents.

Term of Study.

The candidate shall prove to the satisfaction of the Board of Examiners, which consists of three members of the bar, that he has pursued the study of law for three years, except that, if the student is a graduate of any college or university, the period of study may be two years, and except, also, that persons admitted in the highest court of original jurisdiction in another state, who have practiced in that state for one year since their admission, shall be permitted to enter upon the examination after one year of study in this state. The period of this preliminary study may be spent in the office of a practicing attorney of this state after the age of 18 has been reached, or after such age by attending a law school of sufficient standing, or partly under one of these conditions and partly under the other; and the computation of the time so spent in the office of an attorney shall commence at the filing with the clerk of the court of appeals of such attorney's certificate announcing the clerkship. If the applicant be a graduate of a college or university, he must have pursued the prescribed course of study after his graduation, and, if he be a person admitted to the bar of another state or country, he must have pursued his prescribed period of study after having remained as a practicing attorney in such other state or country for one year.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held in each department at least twice a year. Information regarding the exact times and places may

be obtained of the secretary of the board. Such examinations are divided by the board into two groups, viz.: Group 1, Pleading, Practice, and Evidence; group 2, Substantive. The test may be oral or written, or partly oral and partly written, and shall embrace questions on the subjects selected by the board. If the board favors admission, it will so signify to the Supreme Court; but, if not, the rejected applicant shall not be allowed re-examination for three months.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney who has been admitted to practice in another state, and who has practiced therein for one year, shall offer, by his affidavit, proof of such admission and pursuit of his profession, and of the prescribed period of study for one year in this state, and shall then be permitted to undergo the examination of the board. One who has been admitted to practice in the highest court of law in another jurisdiction and has practiced his profession there for a period of three years, or who, being an American citizen and domiciled in a foreign country, has received such diploma or degree therein as would entitle him, if a citizen of such foreign country, to practice law in its courts, may, in the discretion of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, be admitted here without examination, after furnishing satisfactory evidence of character and qualifications. An attorney residing in an adjoining state, upon compliance with above rule, may, without change of residence, be admitted upon proof that he intends to maintain an office in this state.

Race or Sex No Bar to Admission.

Race or sex shall offer no bar to admission in this state.

Source of Rules.

Rules Ct. App. adopted December 20, 1906, to take effect July 1, 1907; Rules Board of Examiners, July 1, 1907.

NEW YORK DECISIONS.

1794 to 1913.

A complete set of reports of the courts of last resort in New York (down to 1913) consists of:

New York Common Law, 80 vols., 1794–1848.
New York Chancery, 32 vols., 1814–1848.
New York Appeals, 205 vols., 1847–1913.

The Northeastern Reporter, 99 vols., contains all decisions of the New York Court of Appeals subsequent to vol. 98. It also contains all decisions for the last 28 years of Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, and Ohio. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume.

There have been and still are, a number of lower courts of record, and of appellate jurisdiction, such as the Supreme Court, Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, etc. The decisions of these courts have been reported in part in a heterogeneous mass of official and unofficial reports. These are usually cited by the names of the Reporters, and are collectively classed as Supreme, Practice and Code, Superior, Common Pleas, and Criminal Reports. The tabulated list is too long to include here, but we will furnish a catalogue in which these are set forth, on request. In 1888 we commenced the publication of the New York Supplement, which now has 137 vols. In this set we have reported in full, systematically and promptly, all decisions of these inferior courts of record, including all the decisions as reported in some 300 vols. of the official and unofficial reports above referred to, and nearly 7,000 additional decisions, which have been either entirely omitted from the State

Reports, or reported only as mems. The New York Supplement is supplied with tables which make it a perfect and convenient substitute for the State Reports.

We will be pleased to quote prices and furnish full information regarding these Reporters on request.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

North Carolina.

Age—Character.

Persons who may apply for admission shall be of full age and of good moral character. Applicants resident of this state shall offer proof of such good moral character by certificate, signed by two members of the bar of this court. Those applying by virtue of admission in some other state may offer such proof by certificate signed by any state officer of the state from which they come.

Application—Proofs Required—Fee.

Applications must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Raleigh, and must be accompanied by the proofs required by these rules. No formal application is required, and no application blanks are used. A fee of $23.50 will accompany each application, which sum (except $1.50 for the clerk) will be returned in case applicant fails to pass the examination.

Term of Study.

Each applicant shall have read law for a period of two years, and during the course of such study shall have perused Ewell's Essentials (3 vols.), Clark on Corporations, Schouler on Executors, Bispham's Equity, Clark's Code of Civil Procedure, Revisal 1905 of North Carolina (vol. 1), the Constitutions of the United States and of the state of North Carolina, Creasy's English Constitution, Sharswood's Legal Ethics, Sheppard's Constitutional Text-Book, and Cooley's Principles of Constitutional Law (or their equivalents). Proof of said period of study shall be by certificate of a dean of a law school or a member of the bar of this court under whose instruction such study was pursued.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations will be held at Raleigh on the first Monday in February and the last Monday in August of each year. The candidate shall undergo a written test before the justices of the Supreme Court upon the various branches of the law, and, if deemed sufficiently capable, as disclosed by the test, he shall take the oath of office.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

If the applicant has obtained license to practice law in another state, he may, in lieu of the certificate of two years' reading and proficiency, file (with leave to withdraw) his law license issued by said state. In all other respects he must comply with the requirements made for other applicants.

Miscellaneous.

The Supreme Court has decided (55 S. E. 635) that one who complies with the formal requirements prescribed by the statute is entitled to become an applicant and to be examined, and, if he shows himself to have competent knowledge, it is the duty of the court to license him without investigating his general moral character.

Source of Rules.

Rev. Laws 1905, §§ 207, 208; Rules Sup. Ct. (53 S. E. v); In re Applicants for License (N. C.) 55 S. E. 635.

NORTH CAROLINA DECISIONS.

1778 to 1913.

A complete set of North Carolina Reports (down to 1913) consists of 158 vols. All North Carolina decisions subsequent to vol. 95 are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 75 vols.

The set also contains all decisions for the last 26 years of Georgia, South Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for prices and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

North Dakota.

Residence—Age—Character.

Every applicant for admission shall be a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which latter fact shall be shown by affidavit of the secretary or dean of the law school he attended or the attorney in whose office he studied.

Application—Form and Contents—Fee.

Applications, on blanks furnished by the clerk of the Supreme Court, must be filed with the clerk at Bismarck as soon as possible before the date of the examination, and must contain all the proofs as to age, residence, good moral character, period of study, etc., required by the rules. If the application is for admission on motion, a fee of $3 will be paid at the time of filing; if for admission on examination, a fee of $13. In the latter case $3 will be returned in case the applicant fails to receive a license.

Term of Study.

Each applicant for admission must have pursued a regular course of study of the law for at least three years, either in the office of a member of the bar engaged in active practice in this state or under the direction of a judge of the Supreme Court, district court, or county court having increased jurisdiction, of this state, or in some reputable law school in the United States, or partly in such office and partly in such law school. The above fact must be supported by the affidavit of the secretary or dean of the law school attended by him, or of the attorney in whose office he studied, and, in the latter case, the affidavit shall state that such attorney was, during such period, regularly engaged in the practice of law in this state. In no case will applicants be admitted to examination unless it shall appear that they have pursued a course of study equivalent to that required of candidates for grad-

uation in the law department of the State University. It shall be the duty of attorneys in this state with whom a clerkship has begun to file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate stating the date of the commencement of such clerkship, and such period shall be deemed to commence at the time of such filing.

Examinations—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held at Fargo on the first Tuesday in December, and at Grand Forks on the first Tuesday of June. The candidate shall undergo a public examination as to his legal attainments before the State Board of Bar Examiners consisting of three attorneys appointed by the Supreme Court. Such examination shall be both written and oral. The board shall report the results to the Supreme Court, and the Supreme Court shall authorize the issuance of certificates of admission to those who have successfully passed the examination.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person who has been admitted to practice in another state may be admitted here on written motion filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court by a member of the bar of this court, provided he has become a resident of the state. Such person shall, in the discretion of the Supreme Court, be exempt from examination and proof of study, if satisfactory evidence is offered, by affidavit or the certificate of an attorney of this court, that the requirements as to age, residence and good moral character have been complied with, and that the applicant has practiced law for three years in the state of his admission and is in good standing in that state. A fee of $3 shall accompany the application.

Miscellaneous.

The Supreme Court has decided that graduates of so-called "correspondence schools" are not within the meaning of the statute, and in consequence are not entitled to admission.

Source of Rules.

Rev. Codes 1905, §§ 488–499; Laws 1911, cc. 57, 58; Sup. Ct. Rules (74 N. W. xii).

NORTH DAKOTA DECISIONS.

1867 to 1913.

A complete set of reports for North Dakota (down to 1913) consists of:

Dakota Territorial, 6 vols., 1867–1889.

North Dakota, 21 vols., 1889–1913.

All decisions of Dakota Territory and of North and South Dakota are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 137 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 34 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and it sells at less than one-fifth of the cost of the corresponding Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The limited number of local authorities, and the fact that the decisions of Minnesota and Wisconsin are followed closely by the Dakotas, makes the Northwestern a necessity to the North Dakota lawyer. Write for full description and price.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Ohio.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

No person shall be licensed to practice unless he is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his bona fide intention of becoming such, and unless he is 21 years of age, and until he shall have filed a certificate of some attorney that he is of good moral character and of sufficient legal knowledge and ability to discharge the duties of an attorney and counselor at law. One year's residence in the state is also required.

Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Fee.

Application must in all instances be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Columbus not more than 60 nor less than 30 days before the day of the examination, and must be accompanied by the proofs as to age, residence, good moral character, general education, term of study, etc., required by the rules. Applicant, except in the case of one applying by virtue of admission in some other jurisdiction, shall also file his affidavit stating that he has read the Canons of Professional Ethics adopted by the State Bar Association, copies of which may be obtained from the clerk. A fee of $6 must accompany each application, which sum will be returned if applicant's name is not placed on the examination roll.

General Education.

A preliminary education, other than legal, equivalent to that received in a four-year course in a public high school of this state, is necessary before undertaking the examination, and the certificate setting forth the evidence as to this must accompany the application. Applicants who do not present satisfactory evidence of their educational attainments will be required to undergo examination relative thereto. Examinations for this purpose are held by a committee appointed by the

Supreme Court at Columbus, one on the third Tuesday of May and one on the third Tuesday in November. A fee of $2 must be paid to the clerk of the Supreme Court before entering upon such examination. Certificate of the committee showing that applicant passed such examination must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at least 6 days before the law examination.

Term of Study.

A period of three years of regular and diligent study in the office of a practicing attorney or in a law school, or partly in an office and partly in a law school, shall be required before permission shall be granted to attempt the examination; and a certificate showing the name, age, and residence of the student, and the date when he commenced the study of law, shall be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court. A fee of 50 cents shall accompany the certificate. As to all such persons, the three years' study shall date from the filing of such certificate.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

After the expiration of the thirtieth day before the examination the court will examine the papers filed by the applicant, and if satisfied as to the sufficiency thereof will cause his name to be placed on the examination roll, which will be delivered to the standing committee on examination, consisting of ten members of the bar. Examinations are held at Columbus on the first Tuesday and Wednesday of each June and December only. Such examinations shall be written and shall comprise the subjects of Real and Personal Property, Torts, Contracts, Evidence, Pleading, Partnership, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Suretyship, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, and the Canons of Professional Ethics adopted by the Ohio State Bar Association at its annual meeting in 1909. An

average of 75 per cent. is required in order to successfully pass the examination. If applicant fails to pass, he shall not be required to pay any further sum upon a second application; but for each subsequent application a fee of $6 shall be paid. In case the applicant is rejected, second examination shall be allowed upon filing a certificate that he has studied law for six months subsequent to the prior test. But examinations are restricted to five in number, and the fifth examination shall be not less than two years after the fourth, and applicant must furnish certificate that he has studied diligently during the intervening two years. The applicant is thereafter ineligible. If successful, the oath of office shall be administered before a license is granted.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A person, resident of the state, who has pursued the study of law for three years under the tuition of an attorney, and has been admitted in a court of record of the United States, or, having been admitted after a shorter period of study, has practiced for a time sufficient, when added to his term of preparatory study, to make up the three years, may be admitted to examination upon proof of good moral character, provided that one who has been admitted in the highest court of another state after a course of study of at least two years shall be licensed in this state without examination, upon proof of the preliminary study, the admission in such state, five years of practice there immediately preceding his removal to Ohio, and evidence of good moral character. The candidate shall, not more than 60 nor less than 30 days before the examination, file with the clerk his affidavit, stating that he is a resident of the state or intends to become a resident thereof, his name, age, and former and present residence, and his certificate of admission to the bar, which, if issued less than three years before such filing, must be accompanied by the certificate of

his preceptor, showing the extent and character of his study, and he shall file, also, a certificate of a judge of the court in which he practiced, stating that the candidate was of good standing in that court. In addition, he must file the recommendation of an attorney in this state that he be admitted to the bar. A fee of $6 and a registry fee of 50 cents shall be deposited at the time of filing the application.

Miscellaneous.

Any person, not yet admitted in any court of record of the United States, who shall have commenced the study of law while a nonresident, on coming into this state shall file with the clerk his affidavit, stating his purpose of making this state his permanent residence, his name, age, and present or former residence, and his preceptor's certificate of the place, commencement, and duration of the applicant's study of law, which application shall be accompanied by a fee of 50 cents. The one year's residence in this state required of such persons shall date from the filing of such papers.

Certificates from correspondence schools of law, or from lawyers without the state, certifying that applicant has studied under their supervision within the state, will not be recognized.

No person shall be excluded from acting as attorney at law and practicing in all the courts of this state on account of sex.

Source of Rules.

Gen. Code, §§ 1699–1706; Sup. Ct. Rules.

OHIO DECISIONS.

1821 to 1913.

A complete set of Ohio Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Ohio, 20 vols., 1821–1851.

Ohio State, 85 vols., 1852–1913.

All decisions subsequent to vol. 43 Ohio State, are reported in the Northeastern Reporter, 99 vols., together with all decisions for the last 28 years of Illinois, Indiana, Massachusetts, and New York. These being the states in which the great commercial centers of the country are located, it naturally follows that the Northeastern is the best set of reports on commercial law and kindred topics extant. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume.

There are also published in Ohio several series of reports and periodicals, covering the decisions of the various inferior courts.

We will be pleased to furnish prices and full information regarding the Northeastern on request.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Oklahoma.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

It is necessary that the applicant shall be a resident of the state and citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intention, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last must be certified to by some reputable attorney. Said certificate shall also contain the statement of the attorney that applicant has regularly and attentively studied law for one year previous to his application, and that he believes applicant to be a person of sufficient legal knowledge and ability to discharge the duties of an attorney and counselor at law.

Application—Fee.

Application, together with all credentials, etc., required by the rules, must be addressed to the clerk of the Supreme Court at Oklahoma City, Okl., on blanks furnished by said clerk, not less than 30 days before each semiannual meeting of the Board of Examiners. Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $12, which will be returned in case applicant's name is not placed on the examination roll.

Educational Qualifications.

No one shall be admitted whose educational attainments are not equivalent to those indicated by the completion of the course of study in the public high schools of the state. The examining board will hold examinations for those applicants who cannot comply with this requirement.

Term of Study.

Applicants must have studied law for a period of at least one year previous to making application, which period of study must be certified to as shown above.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held at Oklahoma City on the third Tuesday in June and first Tuesday in December of each year. Examinations are held orally and in writing, and applicant shall sustain an average of 75 per cent. on written examinations embracing the following subjects: The Law of Real and Personal Property, Torts, Contracts, Evidence, Pleading, Partnership, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Suretyship, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, and Legal Ethics. If the applicant fails in the examination, he will be admitted to the next examination without additional charge, provided he has studied law for an additional period of five months; but no applicant shall be admitted to more than two examinations, except upon the payment of an additional fee for each subsequent examination. A fee of $1 shall be paid to the clerk for license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other States.

Ex-judges of state or federal courts, or of the District of Columbia, are admitted without examination. Attorneys in good standing who have been admitted on examination in the highest court of any state or territory, or of the District of Columbia, will also be admitted without examination, provided they have been engaged in the practice of law for one year next preceding the application. Applications in above cases must be accompanied by a fee of $5. A fee of $1 shall also be paid to the clerk upon receipt of license to practice.

Graduates of a law school of recognized standing in any state or territory, or in the District of Columbia, who fulfil the

requirements as to age and residence, may file a verified application with the clerk, showing the fact of such graduation, and that applicant is of good moral character. Such graduates shall be permitted to practice until the next meeting of the Bar commission for the purpose of examining applicants or making recommendations upon applications. All other persons who have been in active and continuous practice in any state or territory, or in the District of Columbia, for at least five years immediately preceding the filing of their application, and whose applications are accompanied by a certificate of a majority of the judges of the highest court of the jurisdiction in which applicant has so practiced, showing such period of practice and that applicant is of good moral character, may be admitted.

Admissions in the cases provided above will be made at any session of the Supreme Court of the state upon presentation of a certificate from the chairman and secretary of the Board of Examiners.

Miscellaneous.

Attorneys eligible to practice in any court of record of the state may be admitted to practice in the Supreme Court or any other court of the state, upon taking the prescribed oath and filing same with the clerk of the court, together with evidence of their admission to such court of record, and a certificate of good moral character from the judge of the district court of the district, and county judge and county attorney of the county in which applicant resides. A fee of $3 will be paid to the clerk of the Supreme Court, who will issue certificate of admission to such attorney.

Source of Rules.

Supreme Court rules; Acts of March 4 and 16, 1903; Act March 25, 1910.

OKLAHOMA DECISIONS.

1890 to 1913.

A complete set of Oklahoma Reports (down to 1913) consists of 32 volumes. All Oklahoma decisions are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 128 volumes. By Acts 1907–1908, p. 291, a new court, styled the "Criminal Court of Appeals," was established for the purpose of relieving the pressure upon the Supreme Court. The decisions of this court make 7 volumes to date. The decisions of Kansas are closely followed by the Oklahoma courts, for the reason that the statutes were adapted from those of Kansas. The Pacific Reporter contains all Kansas decisions for the last 30 years, representing more than 75 per cent. of all the decisions of Kansas. The set also contains all decisions for the last 30 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and full description.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Oregon.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

In applying for admission, the candidate must show to the Supreme Court by his affidavit that he is a citizen of the United States and of this state, or a resident of the state who has declared his bona fide intention of becoming a citizen, and 21 years of age, and by the certificate of two practicing attorneys of the court, in good standing, that he is of good moral character.

Application—Form and Contents—Fee.

Applications for admission can only be made to the Supreme Court, Salem, Or., on forms which may be obtained from the clerk. Such applications must be accompanied by all the affidavits and certificates as to age, residence, citizenship, term of study, moral character, etc., required by the rules. The application must be accompanied by a fee of $10 if for admission on examination, and $20 if for admission on certificate of admission in some other state.

Term of Study.

A certificate of some reputable attorney of the Supreme Court that the applicant has studied law for a term of three years, or, if a graduate of a recognized college, for two years, must be filed with the application, unless the applicant produces a diploma from any reputable law school or shows that he is a graduate thereof, in which case the certificate of term of study may be dispensed with. In the affidavit above required as to citizenship, etc., the applicant shall give a list of the books he has read.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held on the second day of the October term, at Salem, and at such other time at any term as may be ordered, on the written application of five or more persons desiring admission. Such examinations shall be conducted in writing, or partly in writing and partly orally, by the justices of the Supreme Court or under their direction, in open court, and shall include queries on the subjects of the common law, the law merchant, the principles of equity jurisprudence, the history and constitutional law of England prior to the Declaration of Independence, the history and constitutional law of the United States, the statute and constitutional law of this state, and the practical administration of the law. If found qualified, the prescribed oath shall be taken.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney admitted in the highest courts of any other state or country where the common law prevails, who is otherwise qualified, may be admitted in this state for nine months, upon filing a certificate of admission in such court or courts and a petition stating where and for how long he has practiced since his admission and his standing in each court and whether proceedings for disbarment or suspension have ever been instituted against him. Such petition must also be accompanied by a recommendation from the presiding judge of the highest court in which he last practiced and the certificate of two attorneys of this court that they believe him to be a reputable attorney and a person of good moral character. A fee of $20 must be paid at the time of filing the application. If no objection to his admission is filed within six months, he may be admitted permanently. He need not become a resident of this state if Oregon attorneys are admitted in his state upon similar terms.

Women may be Admitted.

Women shall be admitted by qualifying under the foregoing stipulations.

Source of Rules.

Lord's Oregon Laws, §§ 1077–1079; Sup. Ct. Rules Oct. 3, 1911.

OREGON DECISIONS.

1853 to 1913.

A complete set of Oregon Reports (down to 1913) consists of 60 vols. The Pacific Reporter, 128 vols., contains all Oregon decisions subsequent to vol. 10, and in addition all decisions for the last 30 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Pacific is so generally used and cited throughout the Pacific Coast states that access to the decisions therein reported is most essential. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Pennsylvania.

Applicants for Examination and Registration as Students at Law.

Application—Fee.

Applications for examination and registration as law students must be filed with the secretary of the Board of Examiners, Charles L. McKeehan, West End Trust Bldg., Phila., at least 21 days before the date of examination, and must be accompanied by satisfactory proof of the good moral character of the applicant, which shall consist of a certificate to that effect signed by at least three members of the bar in good standing in the judicial district in which the applicant resides or intends to practice. A fee of $25 must be paid at or before the time of filing the application.

General Education—Examination—Registration.

Applicant must pass a written preliminary examination in English language and literature, outlines of universal history, history of England and of the United States, arithmetic, algebra through quadratics, plane geometry, modern geography, the first four books of Cæsar's Commentaries, the first six books of the Æneid, and the first four orations of Cicero against Catiline: Provided, that an applicant who holds an academic degree from a college or university approved by the court may register as a student at law without taking the preliminary examination.

An applicant who fails in more than two subjects will be given no credit whatever, but may appear for re-examination at any preliminary examination held within the succeeding year, without filing additional credentials, upon payment of one-half the regular examination fee. An applicant who fails

in not more than two subjects will be given credit in the subjects in which he passes and will be permitted to appear for reexamination in the subjects in which he fails at the next succeeding preliminary examination, without filing additional credentials and without the payment of any examination fee. In either instance, notice must be given to the secretary of the board at least 21 days in advance. Upon receiving a certificate recommending his registration, the candidate shall cause his name, age, place of residence, the name of his preceptor or law school in which he proposes to pursue his studies, to be registered with the prothonotary of the Supreme Court for the district to which his county belongs.

Applicants for Final Examination and Admission to the Bar.

Examination—Term of Study—Scope—Fee.

Applicants must have studied law at least three years after registration, either by attendance at a law school offering a three years' course of eight months per year, or partly in a law school and partly in the office of a practicing attorney, or by service of a regular clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney, and must advertise their intention to apply for admission in a newspaper published within the judicial district in which the applicants reside, and in the Legal Intelligencer, once a week for four weeks immediately preceding the filing of his application. His application must be filed 21 days before the examination, and be accompanied by a certificate, signed by at least three members of the bar residing in applicant's judicial district, as to his moral character, and also a certificate from the dean of the law school or preceptor that he has been in regular attendance and pursued the study of law with diligence. The examination is in writing, and embraces the subjects of Blackstone's Commentaries, Constitutional Law, including the Constitutions of the United States and Pennsylvania, Equity,

Real and Personal Property, Evidence, Decedents' Estates, Landlord and Tenant, Contracts, Partnership, Corporations, Crimes, Torts, Domestic Relations, Common-Law Pleading and Practice, Pennsylvania Practice, Federal Statutes relating to the Judiciary and Bankruptcy, Pennsylvania Statutes and Decisions, and the Rules of Court. A fee of $25 must be paid to the board at or before the time of filing the application. If the applicant fails to pass, he may appear for re-examination at any final examination held within the succeeding year, without filing additional credentials, upon payment of one-half the regular examination fee. Notice must be filed with the secretary of the board at least 21 days in advance.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys in good standing who have been admitted to the court of last resort of another state, who have practiced therein for at least five years, and who can furnish evidence of good moral character, may be admitted without examination upon the recommendation of the state board of examiners. Attorneys in good standing from other states who have practiced at least one year may, in the discretion of the Board of Examiners, be admitted in Pennsylvania upon taking the final examination only. Attorneys who are members in good standing of a court of record of another state, but who have not practiced at said bar, may be admitted to final examination, without previous registration in Pennsylvania, providing they shall have served a regular clerkship in the office of a practicing attorney in this state for a period of at least one year. In the last two cases, however, it is the practice of the board to require applicants to pass the preliminary as well as final examination.

Miscellaneous.

Examinations, both preliminary and final, are held simultaneously during July and December, in the cities of Phila-

delphia and Pittsburg, and petitions to take the examination must be filed with the board. All applications must be on the forms provided by the Board of Examiners. A pamphlet containing fuller information can be obtained from the secretary of the Board of Examiners. These rules apply solely to admissions in the Supreme Court.

Source of Rules.

Rules Sup. Ct.

PENNSYLVANIA DECISIONS.

1754 to 1913.

A complete set of the reports of the Pennsylvania court of last resort (down to 1913) consists of:

Pennsylvania Supreme Court Reports, 1754–1845.

Dallas, 4 vols.
Addison, 1 vol.
Yeates, 4 vols.
Binney, 6 vols.
Sergeant & Rawle, 17 vols.
Rawle, 5 vols.
Penrose & Watts, 3 vols.
Watts, 10 vols.
Wharton, 6 vols.
Watts & Sergeant, 9 vols.

Pennsylvania State Reports, 234 vols., 1844–1913.

All decisions subsequent to vol. 109 Pennsylvania, are reported in the Atlantic Reporter, 84 vols. In fact, this is the only medium for obtaining all the decisions. Upward of 1,500 cases have been omitted from the Pennsylvania State Reports, and these are all reported in full in the Atlantic Reporter. The Atlantic also contains all decisions for the last 28 years of Con-

necticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume.

There are many side reports, periodicals, etc., covering the decisions of the inferior courts of Pennsylvania. The list is too long to include here, but we will furnish a catalogue in which these are set forth on request. We will be pleased to quote prices and furnish full information regarding the Atlantic Reporter on request.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Philippine Islands.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

Any resident of the Philippine Islands, not a subject or citizen of any foreign government, of the age of 21 years and of good moral character, may apply for admission to the bar in these Islands. Proof as to age, residence, and citizenship shall be by affidavit of the applicant.

Application—Form and Contents—Fee.

Application, accompanied by all the affidavits, certificates, etc., required by the rules, together with a fee of 30 pesos, Philippine currency, and evidence of good moral character, must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Manila at least 15 days before the day of the examination. In case applicant is not admitted to the examination, the 30 pesos shall be returned to him.

General Education.

Every applicant shall offer evidence, by certificate filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, that before beginning the study of law he had completed the course of studies formerly required by Spanish legislation for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, or a course of studies equivalent thereto or to those now found in the curriculum of the Government Normal School: Provided, that the court will not accept a certificate or diploma as proof that applicant has completed an equivalent course of study, unless accompanied by a certificate from the Secretary of Public Instruction, showing that the courses of study in the college or institute of learning issuing such diploma are equivalent at least to the studies required by this paragraph.

Period of Study.

Applicants, other than those who have been admitted in the United States Supreme Court, or in any United States Circuit Court of Appeal or Circuit or District Court, or in the highest court of any state or territory in the United States, or in the courts of the Philippine Islands or of Spain or any of its dependencies during the period of Spanish sovereignty, shall prove that they have regularly and diligently studied law for three years in a law school or university, or in the office of a practicing attorney, or in a court of record. The affidavit of the candidate, accompanied by a certificate from the law school, attorney, or clerk of court under whose tuition said studies were pursued, shall be filed as proof.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

A committee of three practicing lawyers is appointed by the Supreme Court to conduct the examinations. Such examinations shall be in writing, and shall be divided into three parts. The first shall consist of questions upon Civil Law, Civil Procedure, and Mercantile Law. The second shall be upon Criminal Procedure and Private and Public International Law. The third shall consist exclusively of drawing judgments, orders, complaints, answers, and briefs for defense and prosecution. The questions for the first two exercises shall be the same for all applicants. Applicant may be provided with an English translation of the questions and may write out his answers in English, which shall be subsequently translated into Spanish by the official translator. The time between each of the three exercises shall not exceed six days. No person who has not successfully passed an exercise shall be permitted to be examined in subsequent exercises. Applicants may be examined orally, if the committee deems it necessary. A grade of 75 per cent. in each one of the three exercises shall be required in

order to successfully pass the examination. No applicant shall be examined more than three times. Applicants who have failed in the first, second, or third exercises may be re-examined within five months after the last exercise upon which they may have failed. The successful candidate shall be admitted in open court on motion of the committee, on the day following the announcement of the result. No additional fee is required upon being admitted to practice.

Examinations are held at Manila on the third Mondays in March and September.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney who has been admitted in the Supreme Court of the United States or in any United States Circuit Court of Appeal, Circuit or District Court, or in the highest court of any state or territory in the United States will be required to pass an examination based upon the Civil Code, Penal Code, and the Code of Commerce in force in these Islands. Such attorney shall exhibit license evidencing the fact of his admission, together with evidence that he is in good standing in such foreign state or territory. In case any such candidate shall fail to pass the examination, he may be re-examined within five months after the date of such failure. The usual fee is required, and will be returned in case applicant fails to pass the examination.

Miscellaneous.

Applicants who have been admitted in the courts of the Philippine Islands or in the courts of Spain or any of its dependencies during the period of Spanish sovereignty, and who possess the qualifications required by section 14, Code of Civil Procedure, will be required to pass an examination based upon the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure now in force, and upon such other Codes as may hereafter be enacted by legislative authority. Such persons shall exhibit license as evidence of

their former admission, together with evidence of good standing. In case any such candidate shall fail to pass the examination, he may be re-examined within five months after the date of such failure. The usual fee is required, and will be returned in case applicant fails to pass.

All persons who commence the study of law in these Islands shall register their names in the office of the clerk of court of the province in which they may pursue their studies or in the office of the clerk of the Supreme Court at Manila in case they shall study in that city, and file a certificate showing that they are engaged in such study. This certificate must be filed some time during June of each year.

Source of Rules.

Rules Sup. Ct. (vol. 7, Philippine Reports, p. xv; vol. 8, p. 705); Compiled Acts of Philippine Commission 1907, §§ 2416–2424.

PHILIPPINE ISLAND DECISIONS.

1898 to 1913.

A complete set of Philippine Reports (down to 1913) consists of 20 vols.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Porto Rico.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

The rules for admission to the bar of this territory provide that the applicant shall be a citizen of the United States or Porto Rico, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last shall be certified to by two lawyers in good standing before the Supreme Court.

Examination—Regulations—Scope.

Examinations are conducted by a Board of Examiners, under the direction of the Supreme Court. Applicants, other than those who have obtained a diploma from any accredited law school of the United States, shall submit to an examination on the subjects comprised in the three courses below set forth, and in the order named: First—Natural Law, Civil Code, Penal Code, Legal Medicine, Insular and Federal Political Code, Notarial Law. Second—Code of Commerce, Federal Bankruptcy Law, Political Economy, Civil and Criminal Procedure, Law of Evidence. Third—Mortgage Law (substantive and adjective), International Law (private and public), Treasury Department Laws, Law of Special Proceedings, Notarial and Forensic Practice. An average grade of 75 per cent. is required in order to be entitled to admission.

Admission on Diploma.

Any person who has obtained a diploma from any accredited law school of the United States (provided said diploma has not been acquired by correspondence) may be admitted to practice upon presentation to the Supreme Court of such diploma, duly authenticated by the Secretary of State wherein the university is situated, together with an affidavit from the dean of the

university, to be also authenticated as above stated, setting forth that applicant has studied law at such university for not less than two years, and upon passing a general oral examination on the subjects above enumerated, and in the order named.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person who has been admitted in the Supreme Court of any state or territory of the United States, or in the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico, and has been actively engaged in practice for two years or more, including at least one year's practice in the District Court of the United States for Porto Rico, may be admitted in the Supreme Court without examination, upon producing satisfactory evidence of such former admission and period of practice.

Source of Rules.

Act March 8, 1906, in effect Jan. 31, 1907.

PORTO RICO DECISIONS.

1905 to 1913.

The decisions of the United States District Court at Porto Rico are published in a series known as the "Porto Rico Federal Reports," of which six volumes have been issued to date. The decisions of the Supreme Court of Porto Rico comprise 16 volumes to date. The first two volumes are published in Spanish only; volumes 3–6 are published in Spanish and English (alternate pages), and volumes 7 to date are published in separate volumes of Spanish and English.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Rhode Island.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

The applicant for admission to the bar in this state shall be a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intention of becoming such, a resident of this state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last must be certified to by an attorney of the Supreme Court.

Application—Form and Contents—Fee.

Petitioner shall file his petition with the clerk of the Supreme Court at Providence. Such petition must contain the proofs as to citizenship, residence, age, good moral character, general education, period of study, etc., required by the rules. Petitioner must also state that he intends, if admitted, to practice law in this state. A fee of $10 shall accompany the application.

General Education.

Before commencing the study of law, the candidate must have received an education equivalent to that received in a high school in one of the cities of the state.

Term of Study.

If the candidate has received a classical education, his petition shall set forth that he has studied law two years in the office of a practicing attorney, or two years in some law school and attorney's office, provided that six months of such study shall be spent in the office of an attorney in this state. If he has not received a classical education, his petition shall state that he has spent three years in the study of law, six months of which study shall have been in the office of an attorney in this state. Proof that the applicant has studied the required time in an office in this state will be by the affidavit of the attorney in whose office he studied. Proof that the applicant

is a graduate of an approved college or law school will be the production of the diploma under the seal of the institution. The time of study in a law school when an applicant has not graduated therefrom will be proved by certificate of the dean or secretary of such school. The board will recognize the following law schools: Albany Law School, Boston University, Columbia, Columbian Law School, Cornell, Georgetown, Harvard, New York Law School, Northwestern, University of Iowa, University of Michigan, University of Pennsylvania, University of Virginia, Yale. The board will recognize an applicant as having received a classical education who has graduated from a college whose course is substantially equivalent to Brown University.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations will be held in the city of Providence during the last week in March and September in each year, and at such other times as may appear necessary or expedient.

The petition for admission shall be referred to the Board of Examiners, consisting of five members of the bar appointed by the court, which board shall satisfy itself as to the allegations in the petition referred to, and that the applicant is capable of properly advising his clients and conducting their causes, and is sufficiently versed in the law as disclosed by a test upon the subjects of Contract, Torts, Criminal Law, Pleading, Real Property, Sales, Agency, Bills and Notes, Evidence, Equity, Jurisprudence and Pleadings, Corporations—Public and Private, Damages, Probate Law and Practice, Domestic Relations, Partnership, Trusts, Carriers, Constitutional Law, and Bankruptcy, besides general principles of the common law, the statute law of the state, and the principles of the Constitutions of the state and the United States. The board shall recommend to the Supreme Court those candidates who have successfully passed the examination. Such candidates shall then, un-

less the court otherwise orders, be admitted as attorneys of this court. In case of failure to pass the examination, a fee of $5 shall be required upon the filing of any subsequent petition. The secretary of the board will notify each applicant of the result of his examination, and will inform those possessing the necessary requirements as to the time when the board will recommend their admission to the court.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

One admitted in another state, who has practiced therein for more than three years, shall be eligible to the examination after six months of study in an attorney's office of this state; but one so admitted in another state, who has practiced for 10 years, may dispense with the course of study in such office. In either case he must produce his license to practice in such other state, or the certificate of the clerk of the highest court in such state; also a certificate of good moral character from the Chief Justice of such court.

Certificate of Clerkship.

Any person entering the office of an attorney in this state as a student of law shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court such attorney's certificate, stating that the term of clerkship has commenced, and the time of such period shall begin with the filing of the notice.

Source of Rules.

Gen. Laws 1909, c. 272, § 2; Rules Supreme Court and Board of Examiners, in force 1910.

RHODE ISLAND DECISIONS.

1828 to 1913.

A complete set of Rhode Island Reports (down to 1913) consists of 33 vols. All Rhode Island decisions subsequent to vol.

14 are reported in the Atlantic Reporter, 84 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 28 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Vermont, including upward of 2,500 decisions—a number of which are from Rhode Island—which have been omitted from the State Reports, and can only be found in the Atlantic. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The limited number of local precedents makes reference to the decisions of the neighboring states a frequent necessity, and the decisions reported in the Atlantic carry weight in Rhode Island. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

South Carolina.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

The applicant for admission in this state shall be a citizen of the state, 21 years of age and of good moral character, which last must be certified to by at least three reputable attorneys of this state.

Application—Fee.

Application in writing must be filed with the Clerk of the Supreme Court, Columbia, S. C., at least two weeks prior to the date of the examination. Such applications must contain statements as to age, occupation, and residence of the applicant, and must be accompanied by proof of the qualifications as to moral character, general education and term of study, as outlined above and below. A fee of $5 must accompany the application.

General Education.

Applicant must present to the Board of Examiners satisfactory proof in writing, by examination, or otherwise, as the board may direct, that he has had a preliminary general education equivalent to that of a graduate of a high school of this state. His application shall show the schools and colleges attended and the course of study taken.

Term of Study.

He must also present such proof as the board directs that he has studied law in a law school in the United States, or in the office or under the direction of a member of the bar of this state, for a period of two years during at least 36 weeks in each year; and that he has read the entire course prescribed by the Supreme Court, or equivalents, naming them. Proof

of period of study shall be by the certificates of the instructors, professors and attorneys under whose direction applicant has studied, or, in case of graduates, by presentation of applicant's certificate or diploma. The course of study prescribed by the Supreme Court covers the subjects of Elementary Law, Personal Property, Real Property, Criminal Law and Procedure, Torts, Contracts, Damages, Negotiable Instruments, Domestic Relations, Bailments, Agency, Partnership, Corporations, Insurance, Executors and Administrators, Wills, Equity, Code Pleading, Evidence, Constitutional Law, Legal Ethics, and the South Carolina Statutes and Rules of Court. The list of books recommended is too lengthy to be listed here, but may be obtained upon request from the clerk of the Supreme Court.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Fee.

Applications shall be referred by the Supreme Court to a Board of Examiners consisting of three members of the bar of at least ten years standing who shall examine the applicant touching his qualifications, legal and otherwise, for admission to the bar. Two examinations each year shall be held at Columbia, S. C., one on the first Wednesday and Thursday of May and the other on the first Wednesday and Thursday of December; or on such other days as the Board of Examiners may determine. The board shall report the result of their proceedings to the Supreme Court. If the Court is satisfied as to the applicant's general qualification and good moral character, they shall pass an order admitting him to practice in all the courts of the state. A fee of $5 is required to defray the expenses of the examination.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Members of the bar of any state, district, or territory of the United States who for five years after admission have been engaged as practitioners, judges, or teachers of law shall be

admitted without examination, on proof of good moral character, after becoming actual residents of this state.

Graduates of Law Department of State University.

Graduates of the Law Department of the University of South Carolina shall, upon the production of their diplomas and satisfactory evidence of good moral character, be admitted as heretofore.

Source of Rules.

Laws 1910, p. 750, No. 405; Rules Sup. Ct.

SOUTH CAROLINA DECISIONS.

1783 to 1913.

A complete set of South Carolina Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Law Reports, 1783–1868.

Bay, 2 vols.
Brevard, 3 vols.
Mills, 2 vols.
Nott & McCord, 2 vols.
McCord, 4 vols.
Harper, 1 vol.
Bailey, 2 vols.
Hill, 3 vols.
Riley, 1 vol.
Dudley, 1 vol.
Rice, 1 vol.
Cheves, 1 vol.
McMullan, 2 vols.
Speer, 2 vols.
Strobhart, 5 vols.
Richardson, 15 vols.

Chancery Reports, 1784–1868.
Desaussure, 4 vols.
Harper, 1 vol.
McCord, 2 vols.
Bailey, 1 vol.
Richardson's Equity Cases, 1 vol.
Hill, 2 vols.
Riley, 1 vol.
Dudley, 1 vol.
Rice, 1 vol.
Cheves, 1 vol.
McMullan, 1 vol.
Speer, 1 vol.
Strobhart, 4 vols.
Richardson, 14 vols.

South Carolina, New Series, 90 vols., 1868–1913.

All decisions subsequent to South Carolina, vol. 25, are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 75 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 26 years of Georgia, North Carolina, Virginia, and West Virginia. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set costs about one-fourth the price of the corresponding State Reports. In fact, the subscriber for the South Carolina Reports covered by the Southeastern has paid considerably more than it would have cost him to take the Southeastern and get, in addition to his own, all the decisions of the four neighboring states. Write for price and full information.

West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

South Dakota.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

Each candidate shall prove to the satisfaction of the court that he is a resident of the state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character; the last to be proved by certificate from a trial judge and of two reputable members of the bar in this or another state. Proof of age and residence shall be by affidavit of the applicant.

Application—Requirements—Fee.

Application, together with all the credentials and proofs as to citizenship, residence, age, character, preliminary education, and term of study required by the rules, must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, Pierre, S. D. There are no blank forms for admission. A fee of $5 shall accompany application, to be returned in case application is denied.

Preliminary Education—Term of Study—Certificate.

Applicant's general education must be substantially equivalent to that involved in the completion of a high school course of study at least three years in extent. He must also have actually and in good faith pursued a regular course of study of the law for at least three full years, either in the office of an attorney in this or another state, or of a judge of a court of record, or in some reputable law school in the United States, or partly in such office and partly in such law school. Every resident of the state, upon commencing the term of study required by these rules, either in the office of an attorney, or in some reputable law school, in this state or elsewhere, shall file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a certificate of such attorney or the chief of such law school, as the case may be, showing his

name, age, and residence, and the date when he commenced the study of law, which certificate shall be accompanied by a fee of 50 cents.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held in the Supreme Court room in the city of Pierre on the first day of each regular term of court, being the first Tuesdays of April and October.

All applicants, except graduates of the College of Law of the State University entitled to admission to practice as by law provided, shall be examined in open court, before the justices of the Supreme Court or a commission of not less than five members of the bar. An average of 75 per cent. is required, on a written examination embracing the following subjects: Evidence, Law of Real and Personal Property, Torts, Contracts, Pleading, Partnership, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Suretyship, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity, Criminal Law, Constitutional Law, the Code of Civil Procedure, and Legal Ethics. If the candidate shall pass the examination satisfactorily, he shall be admitted upon taking the required oath.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person becoming a resident of this state after having been admitted by the highest court in another jurisdiction, and who has practiced regularly therein for not less than five years, may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted, without examination or proof of period of study, upon presenting a certificate of admission to practice in such state or district.

Admission on Diploma.

All law students who have completed the course prescribed by the College of Law of the State University, or the equivalent of such course, including the subjects prescribed by law

for admission to the bar in this state, and have graduated therein and been admitted by the State University to the degree of Bachelor of Laws, shall be deemed to have the learning requisite to entitle them to practice in any of the courts of the state, and shall be admitted to practice without examination, on proof of the admission to such degree and that applicant is at least 21 years of age and of good moral character.

Sex No Bar to Admission.

Sex shall constitute no bar to admission in this state.

Miscellaneous.

Persons who are entitled to admission, under the statute, without examination, may be admitted without personally appearing before the court.

Source of Rules.

Sup. Ct. Rules; Laws 1903, cc. 77, 78; Laws 1905, c. 55; Comp. Laws 1910, §§ 685–688.

SOUTH DAKOTA DECISIONS.

1867 to 1913.

A complete set of Reports for South Dakota (down to 1913) consists of:

Dakota Territorial, 6 vols., 1867–1889.

South Dakota, 26 vols., 1889–1913.

All Dakota decisions, territorial and of both states, are reported in the Northwestern Reporter, 137 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 34 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wisconsin, and sells for less than one-fifth of the cost of the corresponding State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make

it a simple matter to find cases, even if cited by the State Reports page and volume. The limited quantity of local case law, and the fact that the decisions of the neighboring states are constantly cited, makes this set a necessity to the lawyer practicing in South Dakota. Write for price and full information.

West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Tennessee.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

Citizenship of this state is not a requisite here, but the candidate shall be 21 years of age and of good moral character, and must be a citizen of some state in the United States.

Application—Fee.

Application must be filed with the secretary of the Board of Examiners, Jas. L. McRee, Tennessee Trust Bldg., Memphis, Tenn., at least 10 days before the examination, and must be accompanied by a fee of $5. The candidate shall file with his application the certificate of the county court in the county in which he resides that he is of sufficient age and of good moral character. Blank forms for use in making application will be furnished by the secretary of the board, but no particular form is prescribed.

Period of Study.

The candidate must also file with his application a certificate signed by the secretary or one of the professors of a law school, or by one or more reputable attorneys under whom a course of study has been pursued, showing the period of time covered by such study, the subjects studied and the law books read. The course of study must cover the subjects enumerated below.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Where Held.

Examinations are held six times a year, at Knoxville, Nashville, Jackson, Lebanon, Memphis, and Chattanooga, at such times as the Board of Examiners determine upon. Applicants will be required to submit written answers to 75 questions based on the following subjects: Real and Personal Property, Personal Rights, Torts, Contracts, Partnership, Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Principal and Agent, Principal and

Surety, Domestic Relations, Wills, Corporations, Equity Jurisprudence, Evidence, Common Law and Equity Pleading and Practice, Criminal Law and Evidence, the Constitutions of the State and of the United States, and Legal Ethics. The board may examine the applicant orally if it sees fit. A minimum grade of 75 per cent. is required in order to be entitled to a license to practice. Persons failing in the first examination may be re-examined after three months without paying an additional fee. A fee of $3, in addition to the regular examination fee, will be paid upon the issuance of a license.

Admission of Attorneys from Other States.

Where the requirements for admission to the bar are equal to those prescribed in Tennessee, attorneys from other states may be admitted without examination, by exhibiting their licenses or copies of the record showing their admission to the highest court of the state from which they came. If the requirements are not equivalent to those required in Tennessee, the attorney may be admitted without examination provided he has practiced for a period of 5 years, and the board is satisfied that the applicant is worthy of admission. A fee of $3 shall be paid for license.

Source of Rules.

Act of March 30, 1903, and Rules of Supreme Court adopted April 28, 1903.

TENNESSEE DECISIONS.

1791 to 1913.

A complete set of Tennessee Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Overton, 2 vols.
Cook, 1 vol.

Haywood, 3 vols.
Peck, 1 vol.
Martin & Yerger, 1 vol.
Yerger, 10 vols.
Meigs, 1 vol.
Humphrey, 11 vols.
Swan, 2 vols.
Sneed, 5 vols.
Head, 3 vols.
Coldwell, 7 vols.
Heiskell, 12 vols.
Baxter, 9 vols.
Lea, 16 vols.
Tennessee, vols. 85 to 125.

All Tennessee decisions subsequent to 16 Lea are reported in the Southwestern Reporter, 151 vols. The set also contains many decisions of the Tennessee Court of Chancery Appeals, which have been affirmed by the Supreme Court without opinion. Many of these are valuable decisions, and are not reported elsewhere. The set also contains all decisions for the last 27 years of Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Texas, and all decisions of Indian Territory. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and full information.

West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Texas.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

The applicant shall file a certificate of the county commissioners' court of the county in which he resides, and also that of two reputable attorneys who have known him for the preceding six months, to the effect that he has been a resident of the state for the last six months, is of full age and of good moral character. Such certificate of good moral character shall not be conclusive evidence; but the Board of Examiners may resort to such other evidence or means of information as they deem proper.

Application—Contents—Fee.

Application shall be filed with one of the Boards of Examiners, and shall be accompanied by the certificates above required. A fee of $10 shall be paid at the time of filing the application.

General Education.

It shall be the duty of the Board of Examiners to reject any applicant who, in their opinion, shall show himself so deficient in general education as not to be capable of performing the duties of an attorney.

Course of Study.

The Supreme Court has prescribed a course of study to be pursued as a condition to admission to the bar, based on the examination subjects listed below, suggesting the books to be read. Copies of this list may be obtained from the clerk of any Court of Civil Appeals or of the Supreme Court. In addition to the subjects listed below, the student is recommended to read Batts' or Sayles' Notes, also White's or Willson's Notes upon the Penal Code and the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

A Board of Examiners is appointed by each Court of Civil Appeals, to whom applications for admission must be made. The examination embraces the following subjects: Elements of the Common Law, Real Property, Contracts, Torts, Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading, Practice and Evidence, Domestic Relations and Administration of Decedents' Estates, Constitutional and Statutory Law, and Criminal Law. The examinations are in writing, and no applicant shall be granted a license unless he makes a grade of not less than 50 per cent. in all branches and a general average of not less than 75 per cent. An applicant who fails cannot take a new examination within six months, and the second examination must be taken before the same Board of Examiners as was the first. Examinations are held at least four times a year, at the places where the several Courts of Civil Appeals sit. The times at which the examinations are held are specified by the several Boards of Examiners.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Upon presentation of a certificate from a judge of the state from which the attorney comes, showing that he is in good standing and of good moral character, an attorney who has been admitted in another state will be permitted to take the examination in Texas.

Admission on Diploma.

Graduates of the law department of the State University are admitted upon presentation of their diploma to the clerk of the Supreme Court within 12 months from the date of issuance, together with a certificate from the commissioners' court of the county in which the applicant resides, stating that he has fulfilled the requirements as to age, character, and residence: Provided, that any diploma issued by said University on a

grade less than that prescribed by the Supreme Court for examinations shall not entitle the holder thereof to a license. The usual fee of $10 will be paid upon admission.

Admission in Supreme Court.

After an attorney has been admitted to one of the Courts of Civil Appeals, he may be admitted to the Supreme Court by filing his license with the clerk of that court.

Source of Rules.

Acts 1903, c. 42, as amended by Acts 1905, c. 100; Supreme Court Rules (78 S. W. v–vi).

TEXAS DECISIONS.

1840 to 1913.

A complete set of Texas Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Texas Supreme, 103 vols., Dallam's Decisions, and 25 Supplement, 1840–1913.

Texas Criminal Appeals, 63 vols., 1876–1913.

Texas Civil Appeals, 57 vols., 1892–1913.

The Southwestern Reporter, 151 vols., contains all decisions of Texas subsequent to 65 Supreme, 20 Criminal Appeals, and all decisions of the Court of Civil Appeals. It also includes more than 9,000 of the decisions of these courts which have been omitted from the Texas Reports, and are only published in the Southwestern Reporter. These omitted cases are one-half of all the decisions of the Texas courts for the period covered (27 years). As a reporter of the current decisions, it is prompt, accurate, and exceedingly popular. In addition to these, the Southwestern also contains all decisions for the last

27 years of Arkansas, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee, and all of Indian Territory. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set is looked upon in Texas as a local necessity. Write for price and full description.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Utah.

Citizenship—Age—Character.

To entitle one to examination for admission, he shall be a citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his bona fide intention of becoming such, 21 years of age, and of good moral character.

Application—Certificate—Examination—Fee.

Written application must be addressed to the clerk of the Supreme Court, H. W. Griffith, Salt Lake City, and must be accompanied by the certificates of two members of the bar that the applicant is of good moral character. Such application shall also set forth the name, age, residence of the applicant and duration of the period of preparatory study. The statements of the application and the legal attainments of the candidate shall be thoroughly investigated by the board of examiners, consisting of three members of the bar appointed by the court. If he passes this test satisfactorily, the fee of $25 shall be paid and the oath of office taken.

Examinations are held the Friday before the second Monday of February, May, and October, in the Supreme Court Rooms, City and County Bldg., Salt Lake City.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

The examination may be dispensed with in the case of one admitted in the highest court of another state, upon proof of such admission, when application is made in this state.

Women may be Admitted.

Women may be admitted to practice in this state.

Source of Rules.

Comp. Laws 1908, §§ 105–110; Sup. Ct. Rules.

UTAH DECISIONS.

1871 to 1913.

A complete set of Utah Reports (down to 1913) consists of 38 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 2, Utah, are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 128 vols. The Utah Code was adapted from that of California, and the decisions of that state are closely followed. The Pacific Reporter contains upward of 70 per cent. of all California decisions, being all decisions for the last 30 years, including nearly 2,000 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports, and are only found in the Pacific. The set also contains all decisions for the last 28 years of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Washington, and Wyoming, and all of Arizona, and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for full information and price.

West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Vermont.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

Each applicant for admission in this state shall be a citizen of the state, at least 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last shall be shown by certificate of three attorneys of this court.

Application.

Application must be filed with the clerk of the Supreme Court, Montpelier, Vt., at least three days before the day of the examination. Such application must contain statements regarding the candidate's age, residence, and the time, place, and circumstances of his term of study, and the affidavit of an attorney of the court stating that the applicant has actually pursued his studies as required by the rules, and accompanied also by the certificates of three attorneys vouching for his good moral character.

General Education.

The applicant shall present to the Board of Bar Examiners satisfactory proof that he has had a high school education or its equivalent. The Board of Examiners, under the supervision of the Chief Judge of the Supreme Court, shall on the first Tuesday of the October Term in each year consider and pass upon the sufficiency of the proof presented under this rule, and make report thereof and place the same on file in the office of the clerk of the General Term of the Supreme Court. In case the proof presented is satisfactory, and the notice of commencement of study as required by the paragraph below has

been filed, the three-year period of study provided for by said rule shall commence on the date of filing of such notice and certificate.

Term of Study.

The candidate shall have studied in the office of an attorney of the Supreme Court within this state at least three years during the four years preceding the application: Provided, that the Supreme Court upon sufficient cause may allow study for one year in an office outside the state as an equivalent for one year of study in an office within the state, but the last year of study shall be within the state: Provided, further, that any applicant who shall have pursued a full three-year course of legal study in a law school chartered by any state of the United States, or the law department of any college or university so chartered, and shall be graduated therefrom, shall be required to study in a law office in this state at least six months within the two years preceding his application.

It shall be the duty of each person beginning the study of law in this state to file with the clerk of the Supreme Court a notice stating that he has commenced the study, and with whom and where he commenced, and also a certificate of the attorney with whom he is studying, stating that he is so engaged and when he began. The three years study provided for by this rule shall commence from the date of filing such notice and certificate: Provided, that an applicant who begins his study of the law in a law school and has graduated therefrom, as required above, shall file with the clerk a notice stating that he has so commenced or is about to commence such study and the attorney with whom he is registered as a law student, and the three years provided for by this rule shall commence from the date when he actually enters upon his studies in the law school.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time of Holding.

Examinations are held by the Board of Bar Examiners at Montpelier on the first three days of the October General Term. Applicants are required to be qualified upon the following subjects: Common Law, Pleading and Practice, Evidence, Domestic Relations, Personal Property, Contracts (including Sales), Bailments, Negotiable Instruments, Agency, Partnership, Corporations, Real Property (including Mortgages and Landlord and Tenant) Leases, Probate Law, Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading and Practice in Chancery, Torts, Criminal Law, the important provisions of the Vermont statute law, especially those modifying the common law and those relating to practice, conveyancing, and probate, the Constitution of this state and of the United States, and Legal Ethics. The examination shall be partly written and partly oral, and shall include questions upon at least 12 of the foregoing topics.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney who has been admitted to practice in the highest court of another state may be admitted in this state without examination, upon proof that he has practiced one year in such court, is of good moral character, and has resided six months next preceding his application in the county in this state from which his application is made. If he has not had one year's practice, he may be admitted upon examination after six months' law study in an office in this state. In such case he shall file with the clerk of the General Term of the Supreme Court a notice of commencement of such study, stating with whom and where such study has been pursued, and also a certificate of the attorney with whom he is studying, stating that he is so engaged and when he began.

Source of Rules.

Pub. St. 1906, §§ 1337, 1338; Supreme Court Rules (77 Atl.).

VERMONT DECISIONS.

1789 to 1913.

A complete set of Vermont Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

N. Chipman, 1 vol.
D. Chipman, 2 vols.
Tyler, 2 vols.
Brayton, 1 vol.
Aikens, 2 vols.
Vermont, 84 vols.

We have reprinted the Vermont Reports, vols. 1 to 58 and 8 preliminaries, annotated them thoroughly, and bound them in 17 books. Vols. 59 to 65 Vermont are out of print and scarce. The only convenient method of obtaining the decisions in these volumes is through the Atlantic Reporter, 84 vols., which contains all Vermont decisions subsequent to vol. 57. The set also contains all decisions for the last 28 years of Connecticut, Delaware, Maine, Maryland, New Hampshire, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Rhode Island, including some 2,500 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Atlantic make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and detailed description.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Virginia.

Residence—Age—Character.

Every male person *over 21* years of age, applying for a license to practice law, must first have obtained from the circuit court of the county or the corporation court of the city wherein he resides a certificate that he is a person of honest demeanor, over 21 years of age, and has resided in this state the preceding six months. Application for such certificate shall be in writing, addressed to the court, and specifying the calendar day when the motion therefor to the court will be made, and must be accompanied by the written recommendation of two members of the bar of his judicial circuit, who are practicing attorneys in the Supreme Court of Appeals, as to his good moral character. Such application and recommendation shall be filed with the clerk of such circuit or corporation court ten days before the day on which the court will be asked to grant the said certificate.

Every person *over 19 and under 21* years of age, applying for a license to practice law, must obtain a like certificate as to his good moral character and residence within the state for the preceding six months from the circuit court of the county or the corporation court of the city wherein he resides. Such certificate shall also state that the applicant is over 19 years of age, that he has studied law for a period of two years in a law school in this state or in the office of a practicing attorney in this state, and shall give the exact date on which the applicant will attain the age of 21 years.

Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Fee.

Applicant shall file a certified copy of his application, accompanied by recommendations and certificates required by the above paragraph, also a fee of $10 for the June examination

or $15 for the November examination, with the secretary of the Board of Examiners, M. B. Watts, Richmond, Va., at least five days prior to the day of examination. The fee of $10 covers all cost of examination, including license.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

The Board of Examiners, consisting of five attorneys, appointed by the Governor, shall hold examinations once in each year at the cities of Richmond and Roanoke, and also at such other times and places as said board or the Supreme Court of Appeals may deem necessary. Such examinations are required to be in writing and are based upon the following subjects: Real and Personal Property, Domestic Relations, Contracts, Agency, Partnership, Negotiable Instruments, Insurance, Corporations, Wills and Personal Representatives, Torts, Equity Jurisprudence, Pleading and Practice at Law and in Equity, Evidence, Crimes and Criminal Procedure, power and duties of the Corporation Commission, Code of Virginia, Constitutional Law, and the Code of Legal Ethics as adopted by the Virginia State Bar Association. Applicant may also be subjected to an oral examination, in the discretion of the board. Upon such examination being had, the board shall certify to the Supreme Court of Appeals a list of those applicants who have passed the examination, recommending their admission to the bar. Any applicant failing to pass the examination may, after six months, again apply in writing addressed to the secretary of the board, setting forth that he has diligently pursued the study of law for six months prior to the second examination, specifying the school where he has pursued his studies, or the course of reading which he has followed. He shall not be required to pay an additional fee for the second examination; but any applicant who fails to pass the second examination must thereafter make his application and proceed in the same manner as a new applicant.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Any person authorized to practice in the courts of another state may be licensed in this state, without examination, upon furnishing a certificate from the court of last resort in such state or territory that he has practiced law therein for three or more years and is of good moral character and a proper person to be licensed to practice law. Such certificate must be signed by the Chief Justice of said court, whose signature must be attested by the clerk of said court, and under the seal thereof. In addition, he shall furnish a certificate from two practicing attorneys in such state or territory as to applicant's good moral character, whose signatures shall be attested to by the clerk in like manner.

Source of Rules.

Code 1904, §§ 3191–3193; Laws 1910, p. 238; Rules Supreme Court and Board of Law Examiners (71 S. E. x, xi).

VIRGINIA DECISIONS.

1730 to 1913.

A complete set of Virginia Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Jefferson, 1 vol.
Wythe's Chancery, 1 vol.
Washington, 2 vols.
Call, 6 vols.
Hening & Munford, 4 vols.
Munford, 6 vols.
Gilmer, 1 vol.
Randolph, 6 vols.
Leigh, 12 vols.

Robinson, 2 vols.
Grattan, 33 vols.
Virginia, vols. 75 to 112.
Virginia Cases, 2 vols.
Patton, Jr., & Heath, 2 vols.
Virginia Decisions, 2 vols.

All Virginia decisions subsequent to vol. 82 are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 75 vols. This includes some 175 decisions which have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Southeastern Reporter. The set also contains all decisions for the last 26 years of Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and West Virginia, and costs about one-fourth as much as the corresponding State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. We will be pleased to quote and furnish full information on request.

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Washington.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

No person shall be admitted to examination in this state, unless he is a citizen of the United States, a resident of this state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character. The facts as to citizenship, residence, and age shall be shown by the candidate's affidavit. Proof of the good moral character of the applicant shall be by certificate of at least two members of the bar of the Supreme Court.

Application—When to be Filed—Form and Contents—Fee.

Applications, on blank forms furnished by the clerk of the Supreme Court, must be filed with the clerk at Olympia, Wash., not less than 2 nor more than 30 days prior to the date of the examination, and must be accompanied by all the proofs as to general education, term of study, etc., required by the rules. A fee of $25 shall also accompany each application, which sum will be returned if the applicant fails to pass the examination. In the affidavit referred to in the above paragraph, the applicant shall state that he intends to actively engage in the practice of law as a profession.

General Education.

No person shall be admitted to the examination unless he present to the court evidence of sufficient general education to admit him to the freshman or higher class in the State University, or has completed a full four-year course in a high school of approved standing, or holds a certificate or diploma recognized as equal to the diploma from such high school, or is the holder of a first-grade teacher's certificate in this state, or a certificate of a higher grade. The Board of Examiners will not pass upon the educational qualifications of the applicant; but, unless he offers proof in one or the other of the methods

here shown, he shall be required to submit his educational qualifications to the State University, and must file with his application for admission a certificate from the registrar or other proper officer of that institution, showing that he is entitled to enter the freshman or higher class of such institution.

Term of Study.

The candidate shall have studied law for at least two years in the office of a practicing attorney of the Supreme Court, or shall have graduated from a law school requiring at least a two-year course, either of which facts shall be shown by affidavit of the attorney in whose office he studied, or certificate from the dean or head of such law school; but no law school certificate will be accepted which does not admit the holder to practice in the highest court of the state in which such school is located. Every applicant under this rule must file with the clerk of the Supreme Court, two months before the examination, a notice containing a statement as to the time he commenced such study, provided, the time he applies for admission is at least two years after the time named in such statement.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations will be held at the capitol building in the city of Olympia on the Thursday and Friday after the second Monday of January, May, and October of each year. Such examinations shall be held by a board of examiners appointed by the Supreme Court, and shall consist of written questions and answers such as the court and committee have selected, and an oral test before the court and committee on the day following. The oral examinations may be dispensed with, if the board is satisfied from the written examination that the candidate is qualified for admission, or, on the other hand, has shown such a lack of knowledge as to make further examination useless. The board shall report to the Supreme Court its opinion of the

abilities of the candidate, and the court shall grant a license and administer the oath if the candidate is deemed capable.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

A member in good standing of the bar of another state, who has taken up his residence in this state, and who was entitled to practice in the highest court of record of the state from which he came for at least two years immediately preceding his application, may be admitted on motion for one year, at the end of which period, upon request of the applicant and in the absence of sufficient cause shown to the contrary, a general order of admission will be entered. The application must be on blank forms furnished by the clerk of the Supreme Court and must be accompanied by the applicant's personal affidavit as to the facts of his previous admission, and also the certificate of two members of the bar of this state as to his moral character. A fee of $25 shall accompany the application. Personal appearance by attorney is not necessary.

Admission on Diploma.

Candidates of the law department of the State University shall be admitted without examination, upon the production of their diplomas and satisfactory evidence that they are citizens of the United States, of full age, and of good moral character. Applications under this rule must be made on the forms prescribed for other applicants. The fee for admission will be $25.

Miscellaneous.

Any person residing in this state, who has been admitted to practice in any of the superior courts of this state, shall be entitled to practice in the Supreme Court on proof of such admission, together with his own affidavit that he is not under judgment of disbarment or suspension of any court. The fee for the said admission will be $25.

No person shall be excluded from acting as an attorney by reason of sex.

Source of Rules.

Remington & Ballinger's Code, §§ 119–128; Laws 1909, c. 139, as amended by Laws 1911, c. 48; Rules Board of Bar Examiners.

WASHINGTON DECISIONS.

1854 to 1913.

A complete set of Washington Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Washington Territorial, 3 vols., 1854–1888.

Washington State, 68 vols., 1889–1913.

All decisions of Washington subsequent to vol. 1, Territorial, are reported in Pacific Reporter, 128 vols. The Washington Code was adapted from that of California, and the decisions of that state are therefore followed closely by the Washington courts. The Pacific Reporter contains all decisions of California for the last 30 years, representing about 75 per cent. of all decisions, and including nearly 2,000 that have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Pacific. The set also contains all decisions of Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Wyoming for the last 30 years, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma, and costs about one-fifth as much as the corresponding State Reports. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The Pacific is usually regarded as indispensable in Washington. We will be pleased to quote prices, and furnish full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

West Virginia.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

Any person applying for license to practice in this state must appear before and prove to the satisfaction of the county court of the county in which he had resided for the last preceding year that he has been a resident of such county during that period, that he is 21 years of age, and of good moral character. Upon such proof being made, the court shall make and enter an order on its record accordingly.

Term of Study.

Before admission to examination the candidate shall present satisfactory evidence that he has studied law for two successive years next preceding the application, either in a law school, law office, or privately.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held at Morgantown, W. Va., on the following named dates: First Wednesday after 1st day of January; first Wednesday in April; last Wednesday in September. These dates are subject to change from time to time. Information as to the exact dates may be obtained by addressing Dean C. E. Hogg, Morgantown, W. Va. Such examinations are under the direction of the professors of law of the universities of West Virginia, who have been constituted a commission for that purpose by the Supreme Court of Appeals, and shall comprise written questions upon the subjects of Blackstone, Code of West Virginia, Torts, Criminal Law, Criminal Procedure, Contracts, Agency, Bailments, Insurance, Corporations, Pleading, Real Property, Negotiable Paper, Partnership, Suretyship, Guaranty, Evidence, Sales, Equity Practice and Pleading, and Constitutional Law. To those who successfully

pass the examination, the law faculty issues a certificate of examination, which, when presented to the Supreme Court of Appeals, together with a certified copy of the order of the county court, mentioned elsewhere in these rules, entitles the holder to a license to practice law in the courts of this state. If the applicant fails to pass the examination, he is given credit for the branches he completes successfully, and may pass the remaining branches at any future examination. An examination fee of $5 and a fee of $2.50 for license shall be required.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Attorneys practicing in courts of record of another state or territory or in the District of Columbia may practice as such in the courts of this state, upon producing satisfactory evidence of such previous admission; but this rule shall not be construed to admit any one to practice in this state on a license granted by another state, who resides or intends to make his residence in this state at the time he makes application for the license to practice.

Admission on Diploma.

Any person who shall produce a duly certified copy of an order of the county court as mentioned in the first paragraph of these rules, together with a diploma from the law school of the West Virginia University, shall be admitted to practice in any and all courts of this state without further examination.

Miscellaneous.

It is not necessary to appear in person in order to have a law license issued. It is necessary to appear in court and take the prescribed oath in being admitted to practice.

Source of Rules.

Code 1906, c. 119; Order of Supreme Court of Appeals, June 16, 1897; Rules Law Faculty of State University.

WEST VIRGINIA DECISIONS.

1863 to 1913.

A complete set of West Virginia Reports (down to 1913) consists of 70 vols. All decisions subsequent to vol. 28 West Virginia are reported in the Southeastern Reporter, 75 vols. The set also contains all decisions of the parent state (Virginia) for the past 26 years, including some 175 cases that have been omitted from the State Reports and can only be found in the Southeastern. It also contains all decisions of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina for the last 26 years. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Southeastern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. Write for price and full information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

Wisconsin.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

Any citizen of the United States, or one who has declared his intention, who is a resident of the state, of full age, and of good moral character, shall be eligible to the examination for admission to the bar. His application must contain the certificate of two lawyers practicing in the county in which the applicant resides, or of the judge of the circuit or county court of such county.

Application—When to be Filed.

Application, together with the credentials required by the rules, must be filed with the secretary of the Board of Examiners, L. J. Rusk, Chippewa Falls, at least 30 days before examination day, on regular forms which will be furnished.

General Education.

Applicants who are not graduates of the university or a college or free high school having a four years' course must take an examination as to their educational qualifications before a superintendent of a high school or such other person as may be designated by the state board of law examiners.

Term of Study.

The applicant shall also file a certificate from his preceptor, or from the dean or other official of the law school, stating the time in which said applicant has pursued the study of law. The applicant must have studied law at least three years within the five years next preceding the making of the application.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held in Milwaukee on the third Tuesday in January and in Madison on the third Tuesday in July. Such examinations are written and oral, held by a state board consisting of five members of the bar, and shall cover

the subjects of Agency, Attachment and Garnishment, Bailments and Carriers, Common Law, Constitutional Law, Contracts, Public and Private Corporations, Courts and Their Jurisdiction, Criminal Law and Practice, Damages, Domestic Relations, Equity, Jurisprudence, Eminent Domain, Evidence, Insurance, Legal Ethics, Marriage and Divorce, Mortgages and Other Liens, Negotiable Paper, Partnership, Personal Property, including Sales; Pleading and Practice and the Trial of Actions in the Courts of Wisconsin and of the United States, Police Power, Probate Law, including the Law of Descent and Administration of Estates; Real Property, including Landlord and Tenant; Replevin, Torts, Trusts and Trustees, Wills, and the Statutes of Wisconsin relating to the subjects mentioned. Every applicant whose average markings shall be 75 per cent. on a basis of 100 per cent. shall be entitled to the certificate of the board, which will entitle him to a license upon presentation to any court of record in the state. An applicant who fails in three successive examinations shall not be permitted to take another examination within one year from his last examination without the consent of the board.

Admission of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

Residents of the state who have been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of any other state or territory may be admitted to practice by any court of record upon the production of their certificates of admission and upon proof that they have engaged in actual practice in such other state or territory for at least five years prior to making application. A certificate of any judge of a court of record, having knowledge of the facts, under the seal of said court, must be presented.

Admission on Diploma.

Any resident graduate of the law department of the State University will be admitted to all of the courts in this state upon presentation of his diploma.

Miscellaneous.

Every person commencing the study of law in an attorney's office or at a law school within the state, with a view to applying for examination, must file with the secretary of the board a signed statement giving his name, address, and date when his period of study commenced. This statement must be certified to by the attorney under whose tuition the student is pursuing his studies, or by the principal or proper officer of the law school, as the case may be, and the time of such period of study shall commence with the filing of the notice.

Source of Rules.

Statutes of Wisconsin, § 2586, as amended by Laws of 1903, ch. 19; Rules of Supreme Court; Rules of Board of Examiners.

WISCONSIN DECISIONS.

1839 to 1913.

A complete set of Wisconsin Reports (down to 1913) consists of:

Pinney, 3 vols., 1839–1852.

Wisconsin, 150 vols., 1853–1913.

The Northwestern Reporter, 137 vols., contains all Wisconsin decisions from and including vol. 46. This represents over 65 per cent. of all the decisions of the state. The Northwestern also contains all decisions for the last 34 years of Iowa, Michigan, Minnesota, and Nebraska, and all of Dakota Territory and North and South Dakota. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Northwestern make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and

volume. The set occupies less than one-third of the shelf room of the corresponding State Reports, and costs about one-fourth as much. Write for price and full description.

West Publishing Co., St. Paul, Minn.

Wyoming.

Citizenship—Residence—Age—Character.

No one shall be admitted to practice in this state who is not a citizen of the United States, a resident of this state, 21 years of age, and of good moral character, which last shall be certified by a member of the bar of this court or a judge of this state.

Application.

The petition, verified by oath of the applicant, shall be directed to the Supreme Court, and shall be referred by the Supreme Court to the State Board of Law Examiners. Such petition shall contain statements as to applicant's name, place and date of birth, and, if foreign born, the facts showing that he is a citizen of the United States, the places and periods of residence and occupation during the last preceding five years, and names and addresses of five persons acquainted with the applicant during said period. The petition shall also contain statements as to petitioner's educational advantages, exclusive of legal studies, where, when, for how long, and under whose supervision legal studies have been pursued, and the works read in the course of such legal studies. The petitioner shall also state the place at which he prefers to be examined, and, if at some place other than the capital, the reason therefor. Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $15, which shall entitle the candidate to two examinations, and no more; the second being applied for not later than one year after the first.

General Education.

Although no certain degree of preliminary education is required, the rules direct that the applicant shall state in his petition the extent of the same.

Term of Study.

The candidate shall have studied law at least three years, either in a law school in the United States, or under the supervision of a practicing attorney or judge of this state, or partly under one system and partly under the other; and the petition shall show where and with whom such legal studies have been pursued and the works read in the course of study.

Examination—Regulations—Scope—Time and Place of Holding.

Examinations are held at the capital on the second day of each regular term of the Supreme Court, and at such other times as may be deemed necessary by the Board of Examiners, consisting of five members of the bar. Such examinations shall be upon written questions prepared by said board, and may be conducted by one or more examiners, or the district judge in the district or county of applicant's residence, or some person selected by the board. The questions and answers shall be returned to the board, who shall report its findings thereon to the Supreme Court. If the petitioner's abilities are sufficient, a license shall be awarded by the court, and the oath of attorney administered.

Admissions of Attorneys from Other Jurisdictions.

An attorney who has been regularly admitted to practice in the highest court of another state or territory may, in the discretion of the court, be admitted in this state without examination on proof of such admission and good moral character, which last shall be certified to by a judge or two or more attorneys for such other state or territory, or a member of the bar of this state. The petition shall show the place or places where applicant has practiced law in such other state and the period of practice in each place; whether applicant has been admitted in more than one state or territory, and, if so, the name of each state or territory, together with the dates of ad-

mission as near as possible; also the period of practice and places of residence in each such state or territory. The petition must also be accompanied by the names and addresses of five persons, preferably judges or members of the bar, of such other state or territory. The admission fee is $10.

Miscellaneous.

Whenever it is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court that it will be a hardship, owing to distance, expense, or otherwise, for applicant to attend upon a session of the board at the capital, the examination may be conducted in the district or county where the applicant resides, by the district judge or some other competent person to be selected by the board.

Source of Rules.

Comp. St. 1910, §§ 956–965; Rules Supreme Court, December 1, 1901.

WYOMING DECISIONS.

1870 to 1913.

A complete set of Wyoming Reports (down to 1913) consists of 18 vols. All decisions of Wyoming subsequent to vol. 2 are reported in the Pacific Reporter, 128 vols. The set also contains all decisions for the last 30 years of California, Colorado, Idaho, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, and Washington, and all of Arizona and Oklahoma. The tables of cross-citations furnished with the Pacific make it a simple matter to find the cases, even if cited by the State Report page and volume. The set costs about one-fifth as much as the corresponding State Reports. The limited quantity of local case law makes reference to the decisions of other

jurisdictions as precedents necessary, and the Pacific Reporter, containing, as it does, the decisions of the neighboring states, is the natural selection. Indeed, the set is regarded as a necessity in all the Western states. Write for price and complete information.

WEST PUBLISHING CO., St. Paul, Minn.

List of Leading Law Schools by States.

Alabama.

University of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, Ala. Two-year course of study.

Arkansas.

University of Arkansas, Little Rock, Ark. Two-year course of study.

California.

Leland Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal. Three-year course of study.

University of California School of Law, Berkeley, Cal. Three-year course of study.

University of Southern California College of Law, Los Angeles, Cal. Three-year course of study.

San Francisco Law School, San Francisco, Cal. Three-year course of study.

University of St. Ignatius Law School, San Francisco, Cal. Three-year course of study.

University of Santa Clara Law School, Santa Clara, Cal. Three-year course of study.

Colorado.

Denver Law School, Denver, Colo. Three-year course of study.

University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo. Three-year course of study.

Connecticut.

Yale University Law School, New Haven, Conn. Three-year course of study.

District of Columbia.

Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

George Washington University School of Law, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

Howard University, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

National University, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

Washington College of Law, Washington, D. C. Three-year course of study.

Florida.

Florida University Law School, Gainesville, Fla. Two-year course of study.

John B. Stetson University, De Land, Fla. Two-year course of study.

Georgia.

Atlanta Law School, Atlanta, Ga. Two-year course of study.

Mercer University, Macon, Ga. Two-year course of study.

University of Georgia, Athens, Ga. Two-year course of study.

Idaho.

University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho. Three-year course of study.

Illinois.

Chicago Kent College of Law, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Chicago Business Law School (Western College of Law), Chicago, Ill. Graduate courses.

Illinois—Cont'd.

Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

De Paul University Law School (Illinois College of Law), Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

John Marshall Law School, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Hamilton College of Law, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Loyola University Department of Law, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

McKinley University Law School, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Northwestern University Law School, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

University of Chicago Law School, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Webster College of Law, Chicago, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Illinois Wesleyan University, Bloomington, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Northern Illinois College of Law, Dixon, Ill. Two-year course of study.

University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill. Three-year course of study.

Indiana.

Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind. Three-year course of study.

Indiana Law School, Indianapolis, Ind. Two-year course of study.

University of Notre Dame, Notre Dame, Ind. Three-year course of study.

Valparaiso University Department of Law, Valparaiso, Ind. Two-year course of study.

Indiana—Cont'd.

Indianapolis College of Law, Indianapolis, Ind. Two-year course of study.

American Central Law School, Indianapolis, Ind. Two-year course of study.

Iowa.

Drake University College of Law, Des Moines, Iowa. Three-year course of study.

State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa. Three-year course of study.

Kansas.

University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan. Three-year course of study.

Washburn College School of Law, Topeka, Kan. Three-year course of study.

Kentucky.

University of Louisville Department of Law, Louisville, Ky. Two-year course of study.

Jefferson School of Law, Louisville, Ky. Two-year course of study.

Kentucky State University College of Law, Lexington, Ky. Three-year course of study.

Louisiana.

Tulane University, New Orleans, La. Three-year course of study.

University of Louisiana Law School, Baton Rouge, La. Three-year course of study.

Maine.

University of Maine, Bangor, Me. Three-year course of study.

Maryland.

Baltimore Law School, Baltimore, Md. Three-year course of study.

University of Maryland, Baltimore, Md. Three-year course of study.

Massachusetts.

Boston University, Boston Mass. Three-year course of study.

Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. Three-year course of study.

Suffolk School of Law, Boston, Mass. Four-year course of study.

Boston Y. M. C. A. Law School, Boston, Mass. Four-year course of study.

Michigan.

University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. Three-year course of study.

Detroit College of Law, Detroit, Mich. Three-year course of study.

University of Detroit College of Law, Detroit, Mich. Three-year course of study.

Minnesota.

St. Paul College of Law, St. Paul, Minn. Three-year course of study.

University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, Minn. Three-year course of study.

Mississippi.

University of Mississippi, University P. O., Miss. Two-year course of study.

Millsaps College of Law, Jackson, Miss. Two-year course of study.

Missouri.

University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo. Three-year course of study.

Kansas City Law School, Kansas City, Mo. Three-year course of study.

Benton College of Law, St. Louis, Mo. Three-year course of study.

Washington University Law School (St. Louis Law School). St. Louis, Mo. Three-year course of study.

St. Louis University Institute of Law (St. Louis University), St. Louis, Mo. Three-year course of study.

Nebraska.

University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Neb. Three-year course of study.

Creighton University College of Law, Omaha, Neb. Three-year day course of study and four-year night course.

New Jersey.

New Jersey Law School, Newark, N. J. Three-year course of study.

New York.

New York Law School, New York City. Three-year course of study.

Columbia University, New York City. Three-year course of study.

Brooklyn Law School, Brooklyn, N. Y. Three-year course of study.

New York University Law School, New York City. Three-year course of study.

Fordham University School of Law, New York City. Three-year course of study.

Albany Law School, Albany, N. Y. Three-year course of study.

New York—Cont'd.

Buffalo Law School, Buffalo, N. Y. Three-year course of study.

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y. Three-year course of study.

Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y. Three-year course of study.

North Carolina.

University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill, N. C.. Two-year course of study.

Trinity College Law School, Durham, N. C. Three-year course of study.

Wake Forest College, Wake Forest, N. C. Three-year course of study.

North Dakota.

University of North Dakota, Grand Forks, N. D. Three-year course of study.

Bismark Law College, Bismark, N. D. Three-year course of study.

Ohio.

Cleveland Law School of Baldwin University, Cleveland, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Western Reserve University Law School, Cleveland, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Cincinnati Law School, Cincinnati, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Y. M. C. A. Law School, Cincinnati, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Ohio—Cont'd.

Lebanon University Law School, Lebanon, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Toledo Law School, Toledo, Ohio. Three-year course of study.

Oklahoma.

University of Oklahoma Law School, Norman, Okl. Three-year course of study.

Oregon.

University of Oregon Law School, Portland, Or. Three-year course of study.

Portland Law School, Portland, Or. Three-year course of study.

Pennsylvania.

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Three-year course of study.

Philadelphia Law School, Philadelphia, Pa. Four-year course of study.

Dickinson College of Law, Carlisle, Pa. Three-year course of study.

Pittsburg Law School, Pittsburg, Pa. Three-year course of study.

South Carolina.

University of South Carolina Law School, Columbia, S. C. Three-year course of study.

South Dakota.

University of South Dakota, Vermillion, S. D. Three-year course of study.

Tennessee.

University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn. Two-year course of study.

Tennessee—Cont'd.

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn. Three-year course of study.

Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn. One-year course of study.

Chattanooga Law School, Chattanooga, Tenn. Two-year course of study.

Texas.

University of Texas, Austin, Tex. Three-year course of study.

Virginia.

University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va. Three-year course of study.

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va. Two-year course of study.

Richmond College, Richmond, Va. Two-year course of study.

Washington.

University of Washington, Seattle, Wash. Three-year course of study.

West Virginia.

University of West Virginia, Morgantown, W. Va. Two-year course of study.

Wisconsin.

University of Wisconsin Law School, Madison, Wis. Three-year course of study.

Marquette University Law School, Milwaukee, Wis. Three-year course of study.

Reports and Digests as Needed in a Private Law Library.

REPORTS AND REPORTERS.

Judge Dillon says in his work on the Laws and Jurisprudence of England and America: "The law, as a result of the ever-occurring changes in the condition of society and in legislation, is constantly changing. The old is, to a great extent, so well settled and known as to have become elementary and indisputable. It is the new that is unknown, and needs interpretation and definition. And as between the old reports and the new, the experience of every lawyer and judge is, I think, to the effect that the new are the most useful because the most needed."

The current supreme court decisions of all the states are published in two editions. In each state the local reports are published as a local series under the auspices of the state. This is commonly known as the "official edition." The current decisions of each state are also published in seven Reporters, making up the National Reporter System. In the Reporters the cases are published first in weekly advance sheets, which are afterwards replaced by bound volumes for permanent use.

In building up a library of reports, three considerations should be borne in mind: To obtain the books most useful; to buy in such a manner that subsequent purchases will not duplicate the first; and to obtain the books with the smallest expenditure possible. The National Reporter System fulfills all these requirements. The National Reporter System contains the late cases, and it is far better to buy a set of the Reporter System, and thus obtain the later decisions of the whole country back to a given point, than to buy the entire reports of

any one state, the early volumes of which contain little that has not been affirmed in the later reports, or that is not obsolete or so well settled as to be indisputable. The one exception to this rule is in favor of the decisions of one's own state. The set a lawyer first buys is generally that containing the supreme court decisions of his own state, and, as he wishes to increase his library, he can add other reports as he is prepared to do so. If he wishes the reports of any state in full, he can buy the early volumes to the date when their publication commences in the Reporter System at a material saving over the cost of an entire set. The difference in cost between buying the official reports and obtaining the same cases in the Reporter System is well illustrated in the Northeastern Reporter.

The Northeastern Reporter, volumes 1 to 99, contains all the opinions reported in 489 volumes of the Reports of Massachusetts, the New York Court of Appeals, Ohio, Indiana Supreme Court, Indiana Appellate Court, and Illinois Supreme Court. The price of the Northeastern, volumes 1 to 99, is $267.00. The price of the corresponding state reports is $1,207.05. This price is that at which the state reports is sold outside of the particular state. In some of the states a lower price is made to attorneys within the state. But compare this price with that of the Northeastern. The saving is enough to buy a whole law library of digests, text-books and local practice books.

While the National Reporter System was begun in 1879 with the Northwestern and extended to cover the entire country by 1886, it now contains more than one-half of the total number of decisions handed down by the courts of last resort of the country. This, moreover, is the later and therefore the more valuable half, as is demonstrated by the passage quoted by Judge Dillon in the opening paragraph of this article.

For further information on this matter of Reports and Reporters send for our booklet entitled, "A Lawyer's Choice of Report," which we will be pleased to send you with our compliments.

DIGESTS OF REPORTS.

Few lawyers beginning the practice are able to buy all of the reports which they would like to have. It is no less necessary, however, to consult them constantly. The American Digest System is an adequate substitute and can be used effectively until the lawyer is prepared to increase his library by the addition of other sets of reports. A digest is a compendium, topically arranged, of the holdings set out in the opinions. In other words, it is a boiled down, concentrated extract of the opinions. Putting it in another way: Granting that it is impossible for the lawyer to have all of the reports of all the states, he would have a very effective working library if he could have an edition of reports which contained the headnotes only. If such an edition existed for the reports of all of the states, and these headnotes were arranged topically rather than by cases, he would have simply a digest. This is what has been done in the case of the American Digest System. The Century Digest covers, topically arranged, all of the decisions from 1658 to 1896. The Decennial Digest covers the decisions from 1897 to 1906, and the American Digest, Key-Number Series, the decisions subsequent to 1906. These Digests are arranged on the American Digest Classification which is everywhere recognized as the standard, being not only used in all of the West Publishing Company's digests and indexes but by the authors of many text-books and reports.

With the American Digest System the lawyer can ascertain without leaving his office what the exact holding is in any case to which he has been referred. This is done through the Com-

plete Table of American Cases which is part of the set. If he has no case in point, but desires to investigate the authorities on the question at hand, by consulting the digest topic, or through the Descriptive Word Index, he can secure a complete brief of all the authorities in point. After this preliminary work of listing the cases has been done he can then go to the law library or to the library of some other attorney to read those opinions which bear most directly on his case. If the lawyer cannot secure access to any desired opinion and that opinion has been reported in the National Reporter System he can obtain a copy from the publishers for twenty-five cents. Typewritten copies of decisions prior to the Reporter System can also be had at small cost.

The great advantage of having the entire case law of the United States arranged on a uniform classification plan is very evident. For instance, the scheme of classification in the local digest of the State Reports and of the indexes in these reports is never the same. If a lawyer commences his investigation by examining the decisions in the Massachusetts Reports he has to spend some time in learning the classification used in that state. If he next turns to the New York Reports or a digest of these reports he finds the scheme of classification different and more time must be spent in mastering this new arrangement. On the other hand the classification scheme of the American Digest System is uniform and the Key-Number System of uniform section numbers in the Key-Number Digests enables him to turn directly from one digest to the other.

Until the lawyer can have in his office the reports which he needs, the American Digest System is the greatest aid to using those to which he has access elsewhere. Furthermore, the digest paragraphs are in themselves so full that reference to the reports will in most cases be found unnecessary.

The Purpose of a Digest

When the lawyer learns from his client the history of the transaction regarding which his aid is sought, he usually analyzes the statement, reducing it to its lowest terms, and knows in a general way the legal principle the facts involve. To merely recognize a general principle, however, is insufficient in his work as a practicing lawyer. For example, suppose the facts related involve the rule, "General appearance waives defect in process." To know of this general rule is not enough. He must know what acts of the parties constitute a general appearance, and must learn how courts have applied the rule to like facts. So, to be fully equipped to serve his client, he must know where and how to find the precedents showing such application.

A general rule or principle of law, like general expressions regarding lay matters, implies nothing certain, nothing specific, and can only be construed generally.

The application of the principle to the facts of the case is generally the only difficulty. The principle itself is fixed and well understood, while a small circumstance attending an act may change the application. So a knowledge of the law is to a great degree a knowledge of precedents. In fact, the main use of authorities or decided cases is the recognition of some principle and its application to the particular facts involved, which the court can follow out in deciding the question before it.

It is cases showing the application of the legal principle, and not the principle itself, which the courts of to-day most demand.

Therefore it is not in search for the principles of law the practicing lawyer spends so much time, but to find cases show-

ing how the principles have been applied; and in his search for them he must use the facts as a guide, because the application arises out of the facts, and not vice versa.

Legal publications coming under the category of text-books and books of like nature deal with the law in a general way and are confined largely to abstract statements of principles, and to these the author appends citations to the authorities to which he refers; but it is impossible to tell, without reference to a Digest or the authorities themselves, to what extent or in what particular way the cases cited support the proposition in the text. Text-books and encyclopædias do not give the facts in each case, and therefore cannot show the particular application of the principle involved.

If the lawyer needs to refresh his memory regarding a principle of law, however, then he should resort to text-books and encyclopædias as a valuable aid; but, if he desires to know how the principle has been applied to particular facts, he should resort to Digests, which, if properly constructed, give in concrete form the essential facts and show the application or holding of the court in each case.

It does not suffice the lawyer in his particular case to learn: "The right to defend one's self continues as long as an unjust attack." This principle existed long before courts expressed it. What he wants to learn regarding his case in hand is: Have such acts of parties as he is prepared to show been construed by any courts to be "an unjust attack"? Are there any precedents? And to learn this with certainty he must resort to Digests, which give the facts.

There have been nearly 3,000,000 points of law decided by courts of the United States. These have been collected and systematically arranged in 412 digest groups, which are well-known subjects in law. Ordinarily, to determine the particular subject where a desired point of law has been placed is easy

or not, according as the searcher happens to reason from the same point of view as the editor or author who places it; and this is necessarily so when using either digests, encyclopædias, or text-books. The following pages show how this difficulty is materially lessened by using the Descriptive Word Index, which points the searcher to the particular subject or topic in which the case in point is placed, and aids him in getting a start, by merely using words descriptive of the facts in his case.

DESCRIPTIVE WORD INDEX.

The Descriptive Word Index is a compilation of titles, under which are references directing the reader to the various topics and sections in the Decennial Digest. These titles are words descriptive of essential facts which have constituted the several elements of the right of action or defense in decided cases. Many of these titles are words that describe the names of persons, places, and physical things which have been the subject of dispute. Some of them are words that describe a question of law or of fact not directly involving any particular person or thing, but going to particular questions of law and procedure which have been the subjects of dispute, and some of these titles are words that describe a constitutional provision, a legislative act, or a legal doctrine which has been the subject of dispute.

The Descriptive Word Index will aid the searcher when he finds difficulty in getting a start toward finding authorities in point.

When used in connection with Key-Number Digests, it aids in locating the topic and section where the essential facts similar to the facts of the case in hand are digested.

When used in connection with cyclopedias having the Amer-

ican Digest Classification, it aids in locating the topic (not the section) where the general rule involving such facts is stated.

In addition to the many thousand cross-reference titles, and the several hundred thousand cross-reference lines thereunder, the Descriptive Word Index includes every subject or topic title used in Key-Number Digests and every section line under such titles.

The arrangement of the section lines under the titles in the Index, however, is alphabetical, instead of analytical, as in the Digest. Containing all such titles and lines, therefore, it can be used as a complete index to all cases in the Decennial Digest, without regard to the general digest classification.

There are times, also, when those familiar with the classification of the American Digest System, and able analytically to determine the topic under which their desired authorities fall, will get material help from the Descriptive Word Index, where the topic to be examined contains a great many cases and the analysis is correspondingly long.

E. g.: "In an action by a corporation against its officers to recover profits," you desire authorities.

You are morally sure they are to be found under the topic **Corporations** but just where requires time to search, and in such a live topic the number of varied cases necessitates a rather long analysis; hence, if pressed for time, turn to the cross-reference title **Profits** in the Descriptive Word Index, and under it will be indicated the exact section, to wit, 319 (1), topic **Corporations** where such cases are placed.

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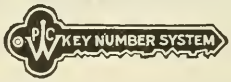
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First way.

2. Through the Table of Cases published in connection with the Decennial Digest. Any single case becomes "the key to all cases in point." The title of the known case in the Table leads the searcher directly to the "section" in the Century or Decennial Digest from which earlier and later cases in point can be traced mechanically by following the references.

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3. Through the annotations in the National Reporter System. For the past nine years, the Reporters have been annotated by references to the Century Digest. From November, 1908, they have been annotated with the key number of the Decennial Digest, as described above. Every reported case will thus be directly and immediately connected with all the pertinent annotations throughout the entire American Digest System.

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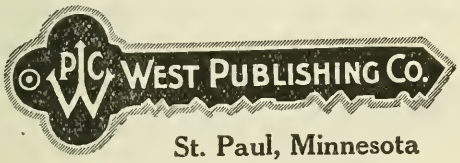
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Reporter Syllabus

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(Supreme Court of Washington. June 4, 1909.)

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Even if plaintiff agreed orally to purchase certain lands for interveners and himself, no trust arose in favor of interveners on plaintiff's purchase of the land in his own name, where the agreement was without consideration, the interveners furnishing no money for the purchase, and they could have purchased for themselves.

[Ed. Note.—For other cases, see Trusts, Cent. Dig. § 150; Dec. Dig. § 99.*]

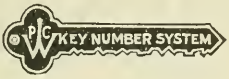
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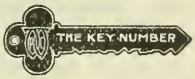
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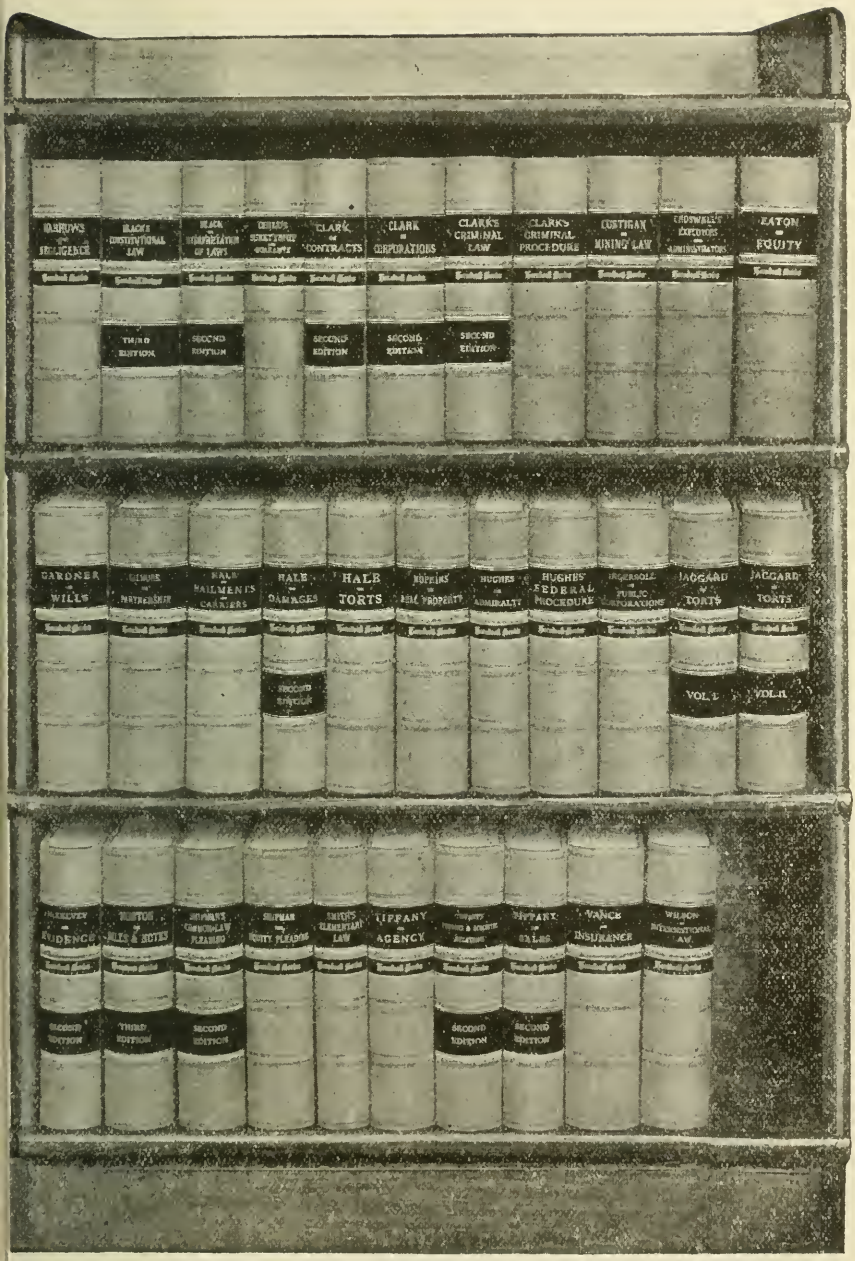
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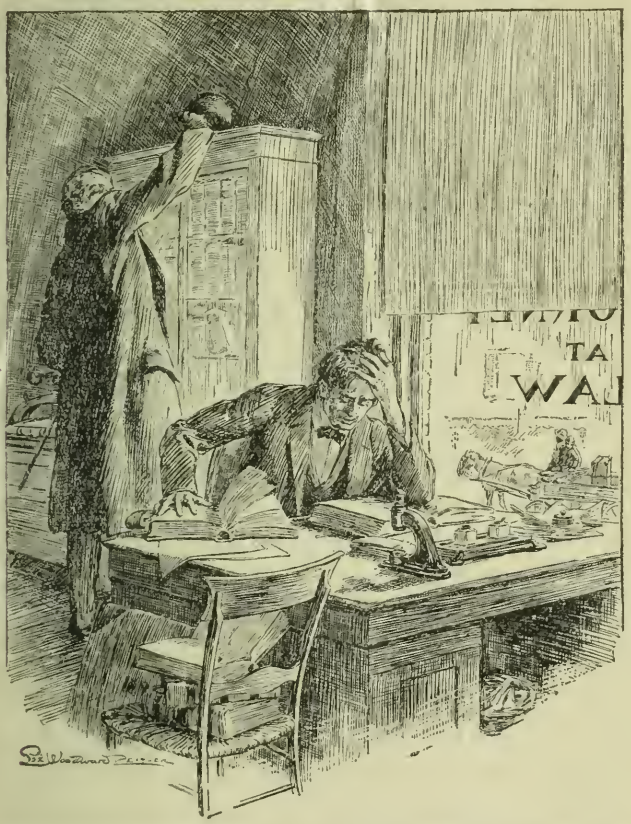
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